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Sorgo Department.

Harvesting Cane.

In a comparatively new industry like the cultivation of Northern Sugar Cane experience is the school in which new lessons are learned every year. The farming community moreover is one vast brotherhood in which it is the delight and pleasure of one to communicate what he has learned of benefit or profit to all others, that the business as a whole may be equally successful on all farms. Hence what one has learned in the school of experience may be and is distributed broad-cast to the devoted through the columns of the press devoted to that industry. It is true it costs the learner something in the first place for it is not said "purchased wit is the best of wit;" and then it costs a little time and trouble to put it on paper and send it to the editor but these are the merest trifles as compared with the saving to others which is expected to be a natural result of the successful experiment and experience of one when communicated to the vast number equally interested.

Now, in the large number who last year harvested a cane crop, there were some who did it better and cheaper than others, and as the season is approaching in which all will have to strip and cut up their cane, we would like to hear from those who have discovered the best methods, and through the columns of the RURAL WORLD make them known to all. To this end we invite communications on the following subjects:

Stripping, how is it best done and where in the field or on delivery at the mill?

Saving the fodder, for it is a valuable food. Can it be done with profit, and if so, how?

Saving the seed, for seed, when is the best time to cut, what tufts ought to be selected, and what portion of the tuft preserved? How shall it be kept over winter, and how cleaned for successful planting.

Seed, how best and cheapest can it be cut and saved for feeding to stock, and for what kinds of stock is it best adapted?

The cane, what is the best, cheapest and most expeditious method of cutting and harvesting? Is it best to cut and let it stand in the shock in the field when frost is imminent, or gather and shield from frost under a barn or shed?

These all have been discussed in our columns, they are simple and apparently unworthy of consideration, but we know that many planted this year for the first time, and need all the information they can get. Moreover, success in every enterprise depends upon the knowledge of how the smallest details are to be performed. We ask, therefore, that those who have the necessary information will take the trouble to put it in writing, for the great body of their fellow workers through the only paper in the world specially devoted to their interests, the RURAL WORLD.

Practice and Experience.

COL. COLMAN: Dear sir: I have long been a reader of your valuable paper, and am much interested in the Northern cane department. I am only in the third year at the business. The first year I planted 55 acres, and made 4,000 gallons, and made up on Cook No. 8. I last year planted 100 acres, but only made 4,000 gallons, but of a great deal better quality, as I took out Victor and Cook pan, which I now offer very cheap, and put in steam. The reason of poor yield was being behind with machinery, so that cane dried out after being cut. I have planted this year 160 acres, much of which is a good stand, but I have forty acres where seed was not good that will not be over one-third of crop. I notice some correspondents say seed planted early, rotted. I do not believe such stuff that the seed was good, for I have planted it very early, and had it cold and wet, and where seed was good it would all come, for it will stand more wet than corn. Season has been good here, but very late, although I have cane eight inches high at present writing. My texts for raising and working cane is as follows:—1. Fall plowing. 2. Good seed and clean. 3. Horse corn planter. 4. Check row by all means. 5. Riding sulky cultivator. 6. Close cultivation at first. 7. Work entirely by steam. 8. Work all you can from the hill. 9. Plant enough of your cane so as to have a good season's work independent of others. I can preach you a sermon from the above texts if you wish, giving reasons for each. I send you a few seeds. I should like for you to try them, and report your opinion of them. I have quite a quantity of it on hand. Is it good enough to offer for sale as seed. F. M. Dunville, Wis., July 4th, 1883.

The sample of seed came to hand; we will try it.—ED. RURAL WORLD.

Bagasse Burner Wanted.

COL. COLMAN: Will S. T. W., of Waseca, Wis., please describe the bagasse burner mentioned by him in your issue of June 21st, and oblige many interested? I have ten acres which is looking well. There will be a larger crop raised here than last year. M. P. Salisbury Mo.

Northern Cane in Dakota.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Will the readers of your valuable paper get over their surprise if they should see a letter from a sorghum manufacturer in Dakota; away north in the great American desert or in the waste lands of North America? Hope they will not become paralyzed, for it must be known sooner or later that we are actually raising sugar cane in Dakota, and are preparing to build a factory in Miller, Hand Co., this summer. The first sod was broken in 1882, and this year we have quite a lot of cane planted, and it is growing finely. It is warm enough here for cane to grow; the thermometer has been marking from 90 degrees to 98 degrees in the shade. The kind planted is mostly Early Amber. I have manufactured sorghum sirup for the last 18 years in Illinois, and I feel confident of success in Dakota. Our soil is a sandy loam, which is the best for cane. Crops of all kinds are looking well here, and the people all are in good spirits in regard to their new homes. Fuel is the scarcest article as yet. I think we will have to try a bagasse furnace this fall. Hope those that have the best will advertise them in the RURAL WORLD. We expect to make sugar as well as sirup. You may hear from this section again. B. K. P. Miller, D. T., July 2nd, 1883.

From North Carolina.

COL. COLMAN: Please send me twenty-five cents worth of blue litmus paper. My Early Orange and Kansas Red is from two to three feet high, but the same little green louse that did us so much damage last year is now in the Orange cane again. My Missouri Prolific is about two feet high; the Amber and Librarian are not so large, but will average about fifteen inches. I have about five acres planted, but a portion of it is not more than two inches of a stand, owing, I think, to the dry weather in May. Last year I had about two acres. Shall make sugar this year again. On the 22nd of March I ran 14 gallons of melado through the centrifugal and got 55 pounds of very nice sugar. Last fall I got 100 pounds of Amber, and still have more to be swung out. Wheat will be short fully one-third, the rust struck it badly. Corn is small and a bad stand. Oats not more than half a crop, and we have but very little fruit. We need rain badly. D. B. S. Brown's Summit.

P. S.—Since writing the above it has commenced raining, and we have a fine rain again this morning, the 29th June. D. B. S.

Sumner County, Kansas.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In response to your request for reports on crops and especially that of northern cane I have the pleasure to say that here it varies, some being six inches whilst others is four feet high and the average probably two feet. We have some good stands, but others are quite poor, yet the prospects are for a good average crop. Wheat has a lighter straw than last year but the berry is finer and well filled and on the whole I think the crop of this county will excel that of last year being more uniform and of better quality. The corn and oat prospect was never better. Potatoes and garden vegetables generally very fine. A. G. B. South Haven, June 23rd.

Stand in Minnesota.

COL. COLMAN, Dear Sir: The last week has been very favorable for cane. I have seventeen acres of Early Amber, the first planted about 10 inches high, and a splendid stand, as I had the best of seed. The prospect never so good before. Had eight acres last year, was rather a poor year, but got a hundred gallons to the acre of nice sirup. Yours truly, C. W. S. Lake Minnetonka.

Report of the Academy of Sciences.

The report of the National Academy of Sciences, an investigation of the scientific and economic relations of the sorghum sugar industry, being a report made in response to a request from the Hon. George B. Loring, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences, has been sent us. This is the much-talked-of and long-expected report, mention of which has repeatedly been made in the columns of the RURAL WORLD. It reaches us, however, too late in the week to enable us to review the work or justify an expression of opinion, as to its practical value to the Northern cane growing community. What more concerns the average cane grower is the successful practice and experience of the farmer in the field, at the mill, and at the evaporator, and these have been forthcoming through the columns of the RURAL WORLD for five years past, and are yet being published from practical growers in all parts of the country.

GUNDLACH'S FORCE FEED GRAIN DRILL.



In presenting this illustration of a section of the Gundlach's Force Feed Grain Drill for the inspection of our readers, we desire to call attention to a number of points of excellence in the construction of the Drill that will commend themselves to every interested and intelligent individual. Notice the frame is very strong and thoroughly braced, and yet it is light; no looseness nor weak points about it, but reliable in every part. The axle has a thimble skin which makes the wheel and axle simple and durable as that of a lumber wagon. The quantity of grain is regulated by means of a bar which can be shoved to and fro so as to enlarge or diminish all the openings in the feeding cylinder at once, and the discharging holes can be made large enough to sow all kinds of grain usually sowed by a drill. To convey the grain from the hopper to the box, one should use a spout which is attached to the upper end of the box thus enabling them to give the box the right shape. 1st. For cultivating the ground. 2d. To prevent them from clogging; and 3d, to bring them to the rear of the machine. The point is so shaped that it throws up a high ridge between the drill rows in order to prevent the grain from freezing out. It is hardly ever necessary to set the box in relieving them of trash, and also have a perfect sight of the falling grain. The hoe is narrow above the point in order to give more room for the clods, weeds and other trash to pass through. The point is so shaped that it throws up a high ridge between the drill rows in double line, because they are of a bent shape and will work the trash up above the point where it has plenty of room to pass through, but should it in extreme cases become necessary to set them in double line, it can easily be done. The illustration is taken from a photograph of a section of the drill, and intelligently shows up the points of excellence which it possesses. Those who may desire to know more of its merits should write to the manufacturer, P. M. Gundlach, Belleville, Ill., who will send descriptive circulars free and answer all inquiries about the Drill.

Cleaning Evaporators.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Will you kindly re-publish the recipe for cleaning evaporators published in your columns last year? Many of your readers would not doubt be glad to have it. C. F. S. Trenton, Tenn. July 5th, 1883.

The following was published in the RURAL WORLD of June 22nd, 1882:—Mr. Adam inquires for some chemical that will remove the deposit on the bottom of his pan. Use sulphuric acid. Pour the acid on the deposit until it is all wet (about a tea cup full on a six foot pan) if it is quite thick. Then rub well with an old broom. Let it stand about five minutes, then make a fire under the pan of hay or straw, not hot enough to destroy or melt the pan, until the deposit is burned black. Avoid the fumes while burning; then wash with water while scrubbing with the broom. If not all off the first time, add a little more of the acid on the spots and scrub again. He will soon learn just how much acid to use. G. H. PRESCOTT.

Litmus Paper.

In reply to H. M. R. in last week's RURAL WORLD we will say litmus paper can be had from any druggist. The kind generally used is colored blue. This is changed to red by acid solution. (The same color is restored by an alkaline solution.) Use the litmus paper in detecting when juice is cold. Apply lime until there is acidity enough left to give the paper a pinkish tinge.

ED. RURAL WORLD: The acreage of Northern cane is larger this year than last in this county, we obtained a good stand of cane, it is at this date waist high. Varieties planted are Amber, Orange and Librarian. This county, the banner county of the United States, (according to the last census report) for the production of wheat and corn, will come to the front again this season with a full crop. Wheat about all harvested. Respectfully, DRUMMOND BRO. Warrensburg, July 7th, 1883.

Much has been thought, besides all that has been said and written, as to the seed gather to gather for seed, the time to gather them and the mode of keeping after harvest. In these matters some have made a greater success than others and we would like their experience for publication.

It has been clearly and definitely established that sorghum properly planted and cultivated will make as good a return to the acre as any other crop grown on the farm, but it is essentially necessary that it be cared for and cultivated and kept not only clean of weeds but in a growing condition. It is worse than useless to make a plaything of sugar cane and then expect a crop. We must get into, and cultivate and keep it clean if we would reap the benefits of the seed we have planted.

For weeks we have urged upon our readers the propriety of being fully prepared with every item of machinery and every possible detail necessary to the proper harvesting and working up of their cane. Some were last year behind,

and as a consequence lost time and money as well as a good portion of what the crop ought to have made. The mill and evaporator manufacturers are running full time, over time indeed, and it looks just now as though some would be left high and dry without machinery just when they want it.

The RURAL WORLD is desirous of having for publication, reports from its many readers growing Northern sugar cane embracing the following particulars: the area planted in the county reported last year and the appearance of the crop now as compared with then. The more information we can have on these matters the more interesting will this department be to those who weekly peruse it. We know it is a busy season, we are all busy, but we all want information and the RURAL WORLD is the only place through which it is to be obtained. Come then with the postpaid card every week and let all know how all are doing.

The sorghum business is increasing in Nebraska. There is another steam outfit being put up at Schuyler. This makes three of them of about equal capacity, about 800 per day each. The cane prospects are very good this season. The stand is excellent, though not quite as far advanced as usual. It is coming very fast with the warm weather we are having. Crop prospects were never better in Nebraska than this season. Small fruits doing well, except grapes, which were injured by the winter. Peaches, very few; apples, medium. H. C. Lincoln, Neb., June 20.

Agricultural.

Our Textile Wealth and How we Treat it.

[CONCLUDED.]

Summing up the preceding facts and statistical data, we are justified in asserting that the direct and indirect loss caused to our national fortune, through the neglect of flax and hemp cultivation, is no less than \$100,000,000 per annum, and it is, therefore, surely time that we should take energetic steps, in order to put an end to this shameful waste of vast quantities of valuable raw material, and develop the resources so bountifully accorded to us by the Creator in fitting our soil and climate to the production of boundless quantities of textiles, among which flax, jute, hemp and Ramie occupy prominent places. This object can only be attained by means of a powerful and widespread organization, counting among its members all the public-spirited men in every part of the Union, and all those who are directly or indirectly interested in the development of the marvelous and varied natural resources of this great continent. The following letter, addressed to the writer, by Prof. S. Waterhouse, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., the veteran pioneer and indefatigable advocate of fiber culture in the United States, and a highly-esteemed authority in all questions relating to it, admirably sets forth in a few short sentences the urgent need of, and the beneficial result to be expected from such an organization:

"DEAR SIR: Your proposal to establish in the West a journal devoted to the interests of American fibers meets my hearty approval. A vast wealth is annually squandered through a want of intelligent economy. Illimitable resources lie unproductive from ignorance of the proper methods of development. Independent effort can scarcely arrest this national impoverishment. Only efficient co-operation can prevent the enormous waste of valuable material, or realize our boundless possibilities of textile opulence. But a concert of action would ensure success. The combined energies of the capitalist and farmer can, under the guidance of practical sense, achieve the desired result. But organization implies an organ for public instruction and mutual help.

An attempt which seeks to foster such vast interests, deserves the support, not only of the husbandmen, who cultivate fibers for the sake of private gain, but also of the far-sighted statesmen and political economists who strive to promote the material prosperity of the country. Thanking you for your kindly recognition of my own services for the advancement of our fibrous industries, I am, in the hope that the movement which you have inaugurated will attain an early success, very respectfully yours, S. WATERHOUSE, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., June 4th, 1883.

It is a noticeable fact that while all other branches of industry, and all manufacturing, agricultural and social interests are pushed and taken care of by numerous and influential associations, and have each their special organ, that most important interest, fiber culture, representing an item of more than \$100,000,000 in our national economy, is entirely left to itself. It may be asserted that the future of our textile industry, which is now in its infancy, so far as the above-named fibers are concerned, entirely depends on the development of our gigantic possibilities in this respect. The linen industry in Europe, which has been for many years in a chronic state of famine of raw material, and is almost entirely dependent on Russia for its supply of the latter, is hailing with satisfaction, if not enthusiasm, the effort now being made to rescue even a small proportion of our flax crop from destruction, knowing that a small beginning in that direction cannot fail to arouse public opinion and bring about, in due time, a complete change in the present deplorable state of things.

We have already a Southern Ramie Culture Association, and a Mississippi Jute-growers' Association; let us unite our efforts and form a "Society for the promotion of fiber culture in the United States," embracing our most important textiles, flax, hemp, jute and Ramie. The result that is sure to follow such efforts is beyond computation. Factories will be multiplied all over the vast territory of the American Union in order to work up the raw material produced and now partly doomed to destruction. Hundreds of thousands of our laboring classes will find remunerative employment in those factories; our farmers will be more prosperous than ever, and our men of capital, intelligence and enterprise, while reaping the reward due their efforts, will have the satisfaction of having promoted the material welfare of this great nation more effectually than by adding 10,000 miles of railway to our already extensive railway system.

It is confidently hoped that the above suggestions will receive the attention of all thoughtful and public-spirited men among our readers, and that a practical result may be speedily arrived at. H. KOELKENBECK, Rich Hill, Mo., June, 1883.

Necessity for Fertilizers.

ED. RURAL WORLD: It is an alarming fact, as presented by our Columbia College friend, that the fertility of the soils of many of our Western States, is being year by year diminished, until in the near future this fact will forcibly be presented to the mind of the farmer, "My crops are not paying me, how shall I remedy this?" Caused entirely by the un-intelligent system practiced extensively by many of our farmers in removing from the soil in their crops, the strength and body necessary for successful cultivation, without in some manner returning the equivalent in plant food in order to prepare the soil for the next order the farmer will give it for the following crop. Take for instance the older states of the East and South-East where the soil has been tilled for over 100 years, we are told by reliable authorities that the average yield per acre in the East to-day is very much in excess of what it is in the West. To go a little farther, I have found that in most instances the grain is more solid and better than a great deal of our Western grain, and why this disparity? Chiefly because the system of farming is more intelligently pursued. Their lands are well-tilled and highly manured both with what they can gather from their barn yards and commercial fertilizers which are extensively used. This regular decrease of the productive-ness in the West is due to the gradual exhaustion of the land by the "spoliation" process, continually cropping the land without regard to the recuperation of the soil. If many of our farmers, who are able, will continually draw upon

their bank account, without depositing its equivalent or more than its equivalent, they will soon find the "unproductiveness" of their banking system. So it is with the soil, if you remove by successive cropping those elements necessary to the growth of a crop, you will find its fertility gradually and surely disappearing, until the profits of common farming will hardly pay one per cent. on their investment. Let them not stand idly by, but think and study the matter out for themselves, and they cannot help but arrive at the common sense view of the case. Yours truly, E. W. DOLCH.

St. Louis, Mo.

Farmers' Clubs.

Farmers as a class are by the nature of their occupation forced to live apart from men, and thus lose the advantages that belong to constant and intimate contact with others. Both in a social and business sense this a detriment, and the farmer owes it to himself to make up for it in all possible ways. In no other one way can he do this so well as in the formation of clubs. The farmers' club ought to be an institution in every agricultural community. It would be the great educator, the fountain of ideas, the exchange of methods, and cultivator of social harmony. We have often pointed out the necessity of such organizations, and the benefits to be derived from them, but we think the subject is not yet exhausted. Farmers are the only men composing a large dominant class who are not thoroughly organized. Ironworkers, joiners, carpenters, weavers, painters, moulders, printers, and scores of other artisan classes have their societies and their organs, and are so well organized as to be able to unite throughout the entire country for any desired purpose. The farmers alone lack systematic class organization. If every township has its club, there will soon be a county organization. From that to a State, or from a State to a national organization would be only a step, and the thorough harmonizing and drawing together of intelligent farmers in large numbers would do wonders in the way of advancing every interest of the tillers of the soil. How long will it be before farmers will awake to a realization of their own needs, and to a just conception of one of the most efficient methods of supplying them?

Not only will the readers of the RURAL WORLD endorse the above, from the Orange County Farmer, but also the following, from the Dirigo, Me., Rural, as to what farmers can and ought to discuss when assembled together.

"At the farmers' clubs nowadays the discussions are not confined entirely to the details of practical farm work. Though these, of course, are not lost sight of; for instance, the questions lately treated by essayists, and then discussed by members of a New England farmers' club:

"How can farmers best improve their social and political standing?" "Pleasure and profit of farming." "Is it for the best interests of the farmer to have a protective tariff?" "Money at interest compared to investments and improvements on the farm." "Failures of farmers due to their credulity in adopting new crops and new methods which are mere humbugs." "Are the rights of farmers in their lands sufficiently protected by law?" To become citizens in the highest sense, and to be capable of holding any position of the highest trust and responsibility is becoming the ambition of the farmers to-day. It is of no use for them to be eternally complaining of the evils of legislation and the laxity of the laws so long as the farmers take so little intelligent part in legislative affairs.

The Tennessee farmers too are becoming thoroughly aroused to the benefits resulting from organization. Those of the eastern portion of the State have held what is known as a "Farmers' Convention" for the last five years. In speaking of this organization, Southern Industries says: "It reaches out into every nook and corner of that grand division of our State, and everywhere may be seen the result of its teachings. It has done, and is doing, a great work in developing the agricultural and material interests of that portion of the State. The people read more agricultural papers, have more and better stock, raise larger and better crops, have their farms and farm buildings in a greatly improved condition, use better and more agricultural implements, have more school-houses and finer churches, and are in every way more prosperous and happy." It is proposed to effect similar organizations in the middle and western divisions of the State, and to have the three unite in one grand organization for the furtherance of mutual interests.

Bermuda Grass.

We have from an esteemed correspondent of Greenville, Mississippi, a small sample of nicely cured Bermuda grass and have suspended the same in our office, that those who call may see what it is. The following note accompanied it:

COL. COLMAN:—Enclosed you have a sample of Bermuda grass cut from ground that was sowed this past spring which will yield from 1-1-2 to 2 tons per acre. Who says Washington Co., Miss., will not grow any thing but cotton? W. A. EVERMAN, Greenville, Miss., July 3.

Horticultural.

Nurserymen's Meeting—Third Day.

(The Secretary of the Association, Mr. D. W. Scott of Galena, Ill., having the minutes of the proceedings, and the copies of the addresses, we have not been able to give a complete report. We have heretofore neglected to notice the excellent paper by W. C. Barry of Rochester, N. Y., on the Newer Ornamental Trees, shrubs, etc., and the paper by T. V. Munson of Dennison, Texas, on the Successful Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of Northern Texas. Mr. A. W. Webber of Nashville, Tenn., also read an excellent essay on the Value of Associated Effort. Not having a copy of these papers we are not at this time able to publish them.)

The committee appointed to report a list of officers to serve for the ensuing year made a report of the following, which on motion were unanimously elected:

President, M. A. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.; first vice-president, Franklin Davis, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, D. W. Scott, Galena, Ill.; treasurer, A. B. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.; executive committee, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Geo. B. Thomas, Westchester, Pa.; and W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y. The vice-presidents for their respective states are: Alabama, W. F. Heikes, Huntsville; Arkansas, J. W. Vestal, Little Rock; California, John Rock, San Jose; Colorado, D. S. Grimes, Denver; Connecticut, J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury; Dakota, E. M. Fuller, Dakota; Florida, J. E. Myers, Bridgeville; Georgia, A. I. Bidwell, Jacksonville; Illinois, P. J. Berckmans, Augusta; Indiana, E. Y. Teas, Dunreith; Iowa, Silas Wilson, Atlantic; Kansas, W. B. Pearsall, Fort Scott; Kentucky, Robert Downes, Fairview; Louisiana, A. K. Clingman, Homer; Maine, O. K. Garrison, Portland; Maryland, Robert J. Holliday, Baltimore; Massachusetts, J. J. Manning, Reading; Michigan, L. G. Bragg, Kalamazoo; Minnesota, J. M. Underwood, Lake City; Mississippi, W. H. Cassell, Canton; Missouri, J. A. Bayles, Lee's Summit; Nebraska, R. W. Furnas, Brownville; New Jersey, B. B. Harce, Red Bank; New York, T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia; North Carolina, G. L. Anthony, Greensboro; Ohio, S. D. Bear, Dayton; Ontario, D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines; Oregon, O. D. Dickinson, Salem; Pennsylvania, W. H. Manning, Germantown; Rhode Island, W. H. Dyer, Providence; Tennessee, A. W. Webber, Nashville; Texas, T. V. Munson, Denison; Utah, John Reading, Salt Lake City; Vermont, Dr. T. H. Hoskins, Newport; Virginia, Edward H. Bissell, Richmond; West Virginia, John H. Shepherd, Young's Mills; Wisconsin, Z. K. Jewett, Sparta.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The meeting selected Chicago as the next place of holding the convention, at the same date as the present one next year.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the members with their ladies, accompanied by a large number of St. Louis people, called on board the steamer Charles P. Chouteau for an excursion down the river. There was a band on board, which furnished music. It was eminently a social affair, and the nurserymen and florists from abroad were pleasantly entertained. After going down about twenty miles the boat rounded to and steamed back towards St. Louis. Meantime a collation was spread and champagne bottles were uncorked for the occasion. About this time the delegates from abroad, with an appreciative regard for Col. Colman, their late president, surprised that gentleman by presenting him with a subscription list of one hundred and five paid up annual subscribers to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. Neat presentation speeches were made by Geo. W. Campbell of Delaware, Ohio, and by W. B. Pearsall, Mayor of Fort Scott, Kansas. Mr. Colman was taken completely by surprise, but soon rallied and returned his thanks in the following remarks:

MR. COLMAN'S ADDRESS.

My friends, my brothers, I wish I had words to tell you how deep is my sense of gratitude and thankfulness to you for this unexpected testimony of your friendship and esteem. It is not for the few dollars contained in this present that I prize it, but it is the motive that prompted you, as a great professional brotherhood, to manifest your kindness. I know I have done nothing to merit this mark of your friendship, but I accept this present all the more gratefully, because I know it comes cheerfully and spontaneously, and because I know that it binds us together by a still nearer tie, that of editor and reader—an almost sacred tie—for the influence of the press upon the great body of readers, is wonderful. The press is the power that moves the world. It is all powerful in its influence for good or evil, and the knowledge of this fact will make me scrupulously careful in my utterances to you.

It is a source of great gratification to me to know that, if my life is spared, I shall have the pleasure of communicating with each one of you weekly—not I hope, simply for the year in advance of us, but for many long years in the future—for I can have no stronger inducement than this occasion offers, to do my utmost to merit your confidence and continued patronage. And am I going too far when I say to you, that nothing will give me greater pleasure than to hear from each of you through the paper you have so unanimously subscribed for. You can converse with one another, discuss questions of general interest to you, profession, and do yourselves and the great public much good by writing frequently. I need not say that your communications, no matter from what part of the country they come, will always meet with a warm welcome.

No one who has been engaged on the agricultural press, as I have been, for the last third of a century, knows better the great benefit conferred upon the country by your profession than I do. Your products bless all who buy and properly care for them. They are the chief ornaments to every home. They beautify the landscape, gratify the palate, and appeal to that innate sense of beauty that the Creator has implanted in every human heart. It shall be my pleasure to encourage such a profession in the good work in which it is engaged.

If we in St. Louis have been able to

make your visit a pleasant one so that it will be remembered with pleasure in future years, we are abundantly satisfied. Wherever our conventions have been held, we have been received with open arms, and the kindest courtesies have been done here what has been so well done elsewhere. And now, my more than friends, my brothers, permit me from the very bottom of my heart to thank you for this unexpected testimony of your regard. While I live I shall consider this one of the happiest hours of my life, and none will be so kindly remembered and cherished.

The following are the names of those whose autograph signatures we found in the subscription book presented to us.

J. L. Williams, Oswego, Kas.
J. W. Lattimer, Pleasanton, Kas.
H. A. B. Cook, Blue Mound, Kas.
A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kas.
D. J. Van Fossen, Fort Scott, Kas.
J. H. York, Fort Scott, Kas.
W. B. Pearsall, Fort Scott, Kas.
A. M. York, Denton, Tex.
J. R. Johnson, Dallas, Tex.
Augustine & Co., Normal, Ills.
N. A. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ills.
Miller & Hunt, Chicago, Ills.
H. D. Brown, Hamilton, Ills.
C. N. Dennis, Hamilton, Ills.
J. V. Cotta, Lanark, Ills.
Fred Phoenix, Bloomington, Ills.
D. Hill, Dundee, Ills.
Thos. Sinnock, Quincy, Ills.
A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ills.
Sommers & Wilkes, Quincy, Ills.
A. Bryant, Jr., Princeton, Ills.
J. J. Cart, Morrisville, Ills.
S. E. Hall, Cherry Valley, Ills.
A. Curtis, Quincy, Ills.
A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ills.
C. E. Vaughn, Chicago, Ills.
H. C. Graves & Son, Sandwich, Ills.
W. L. Smith, Aurora, Ills.
Chas. Hartwig, Chicago, Ills.
D. A. Nourse, Moline, Ills.
Dr. A. L. Small, Kankakee, Ills.
D. W. Scott, Galena, Ills.
C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa.
E. B. Mason, Shenandoah.
Wilson & McFadden, Atlantic, Iowa.
J. E. Rice, Council Bluffs.
J. F. Freeman, Tadmor, Ohio.
J. D. Tredway, Brandt.
G. W. Campbell, Delaware.
D. E. Peters, Osborn, Ohio.
S. S. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
G. S. Pickett, Clyde, Ohio.
S. H. Garrett, Mansfield, Ohio.
N. Ohmer, Dayton, Ohio.
N. Moore & Sons, Sidney, Ohio.
J. J. Harrison, Palmyra, Ohio.
J. J. Israel, Beverly, Ohio.
George Hemm, Sydney, Ohio.
Siebenthaler Bros., Dayton, Ohio.
H. L. Albright & Son, Tadmor, Ohio.
Heikes Nurseries Co., Dayton, Ohio.
H. H. Smith & Son, New Carlisle, Ohio.
Thomas Brown & Sons, Medway, Ohio.
Hoover & Gaines Co., Dayton, Ohio.
Bowman & Breckbill, Donaldsville, Ohio.
Hiram Brown, Brandt, Ohio.
Isaac Freeman & Sons, Rex, Ohio.
W. W. Carr & Co., Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Peter Bohlander, Tadmor, Ohio.
W. J. Peters, Troy, Ohio.
F. A. Fussell, New Carlisle, Ohio.
C. H. Ferrell & Co., Humboldt, Tenn.
W. W. Webber, Nashville, Tenn.
E. F. Stephens, Crete, Nebraska.
H. A. Johns, Seward, Nebraska.
Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Indiana.
E. Y. Teas, Dunreith, Indiana.
John Freeman, Kingstown, Indiana.
E. G. Hill, Richmond, Indiana.
Kelley & Co., St. Joseph, Missouri.
Blair & Kaufman, Kansas City, Missouri.
S. C. Palmer, Kansas City, Missouri.
Luther Armstrong, Kirkwood, Missouri.
J. F. McCurdy, Marshall, Missouri.
John C. Teas, Carthage, Missouri.
James B. Wilde & Bro., Sarcoxie, Missouri.
S. M. Bayles, South St. Louis, Missouri.
M. L. Reynolds, Buffalo, Missouri.
Bush, Son & Meisner, Bushburg, Mo.
Charles Patterson, Kirksville, Mo.
A. Ambrose, Nevada, Mo.
James A. Bayles, Lees Summit, Mo.
W. F. Cozzens, St. Louis, Mo.
Niagara Grape Co., Lockport, N. Y.
Geo. G. Atwood, Geneva, N. Y.
Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.
G. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.
H. S. Anderson, Union Springs, N. Y.
J. H. Arnold, Sons, Benton Centre, N. Y.

Y. E. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y.
W. S. Little, Rochester, N. Y.
Jones & Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.
Jacob W. Manning & Son, Reading, Mass.
J. C. Plumb, Milton, Wis.
Z. K. Jewett, Sparta, Wis.
Hance & Borden, Red Bank, New Jersey.
D. S. Grimes, Denver, Col.
G. Bragg, Kalamazoo, Mich.
S. Rumeray, Allegan, Mich.
G. H. La Fleur, Millgrove, Mich.
A. K. Klingman, Homer, Ia.
Franklin Davis, Baltimore, Md.
J. Van Lindley, Salem Junction, N. C.

Underwood & Emery, Lake City, Minn.
W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.

Questions and Answers.

I have noticed a suggestion to kill curculios on plum and peach trees by burning sulphur under them. How is this done? I propose to make a small fire under or near to the tree and sprinkle sulphur on it. Do you think it is worth answering?—John C. Conans, Illinois.

Ans. Sulphur fumes are as destructive to vegetable life as to animal life. You will kill the trees before killing the insects. We are astonished at any one publishing a suggestion of this kind.

Is the Russian Mulberry a fruit tree or a forest tree?—Jonas, Kansas.

Ans. Botanically, all forest trees are fruit trees. If your question is directed to the value of the fruit as an article of diet to be classed with apples or cherries, we doubt whether we would give the Chinese white mulberry a place. In this fruit tree in a pomological sense, the European black mulberry is a different thing altogether, and yields fruit of much value. Distinctions of this kind are merely relative, not systematic.

In reply to "Inquirer" as to the value of the Clinton grape for wine, we would state that for the manufacture of a claret the Clinton has no superior among native grapes. It may have, as suggested, "a great deal of acidity," but it may also be noted that a few of our best and sweetest grapes contain so much sugar as the ripe Clinton.—National Tribune

Strawberries.

A HAPPY TRIO.

COL. COLMAN: If there are three strawberries to beat Big Bob, Manchester, and Daisy, as grown here this season, I would like to see them.

Big Bob is all that one could desire, plant vigorous, immensely productive, of largest size, excellent quality and very handsome. Firm enough to carry well. Manchester is all that is claimed for it, in size, productiveness, and vigor of plant; but not quite as good in quality as Big Bob. While Daisy is a little less in size than the other two, and not quite as attractive in color, it excels both the others in vigor of plant and productiveness. A row of each the same length, planted the same time and treated alike in all respects, it is yielding more fruit than either of the others.

In appearance it resembles the Manchester very much, except not quite so smooth on the surface.

Daisy is a staminate variety and is a very good one to fertilize the others. We are keeping a correct account of the pickings of each, and when the season is over will give the result to the RURAL WORLD readers.

Of the other new ones, some are very promising. Mount Vernon, Old Green Cloud, Hart's Minnesota and Piper. These only being set out this spring, we cannot give an opinion of their quality. Of one thing I am certain, that plants set out in July, if the season is favorable, will the following year give a good crop. The three first named were set out last July, young runners from plants put in in the spring, and the picking, up to this time, June 6th, is at the rate of 400 quarts to the acre, and I am sure that the crop is not over half gone. This, at 10 cents per quart, would be for what have been picked already (only the half) \$400, not a bad return. But such berries are now selling at 15 to 25 cents per quart in some markets.

A small patch properly attended to, planted with the right kind, will net a man more money than four times the ground occupied and treated in the usual way.

No one ever saw Captain Jack or Cumberland Triumph in all their glory unless kept clear of runners the season before. With me the trouble is, that for the sake of having plenty of plants for sale I am sure to let them run. Even if they are left to make about six plants to each one set, there will be more fruit than I left spread over the whole ground, and not half the trouble to pick.

The three varieties alluded to in the beginning of this article, were allowed to set all the vines that they chose, and they are too thick.

The Big Bob should be planted two feet apart, as it never runs. In some instances the trees of fruit are lodged among the stems of the other plant a foot from it, and at times laying out in the path so that there is scarcely room to walk without trampling on the berries.

As to size, it is difficult to say at this time what is a large berry, but there are plenty of them four and five inches in circumference. I do not know which of the three has produced the largest one, and there was no thinning out or extra care taken to produce brag berries. Those who got up the cut of the Manchester were certainly very careful, for it is not, as very often with a new thing, exaggerated. I do not consider it fair to clip off all but a few berries from a plant and stimulate it with liquid manure, and then taking the biggest berry to represent the variety. One may grow that same variety, in a very fair way, for ten years and not produce such a specimen.

Here is the result of the crop of three rows, each 100 feet long:

Big Bob.....55 1-4 Quarts.
Manchester.....54 1-2 "
Daisy Miller.....86 "

The result shows that Daisy beats the other by 31 quarts.

It is the most vigorous plant in my garden, with heavy, thick foliage, and will stand the hottest summer and drought. It has not been tried elsewhere yet, as only a few plants have been sent to amateurs last fall and this spring; it does equally well in sandy river bottoms and clay loam upland. James Vick did all that any one could ask for plants all around the stools; and a few days ago I took up the plants, old and young, out of six inches of water, and the ground was more than one foot under water. One patch of Daisies, along with my main patch has gone under, the Missouri river having overflowed its banks. Fortunately I have nearly all the choice varieties on higher ground, or I would be left on the strawberry question.

S. MILLER.

P. S. I picked a few Daisies and Big Bob to-day yet. Manchester can't stand wet hot weather.

Orchard and Field Notes from Central Ohio.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Apples, pears (with the exception of Seckel) and peaches are a failure. The crop of cherries was unusually light; principally Kennicott, Deyhouse, Mayduke, Governor Wood, and Early Richmond; all very wormy except Deyhouse, which ripened this season about with Early Richmond, though usually ten days or so earlier. Kennicott is a little too firm for some tastes, though less so than Tradesant. Yellow Spanish and some others, but its fine size, and great and sure bearing are very much in its favor, and largely make up for its tendency to rot in wet seasons. Deyhouse has not failed once since it first commenced to bear here, ten or fifteen years ago. Why it should be always exempt from the attacks of insects which frequently prey on Early Richmond and other sorts is a puzzle.

Wheat is very late; and scarcely more than a fourth of a crop—cause, "the fly," which is worse than ever known before. Fultz, Clawson, Mediterranean, Velvet Chaff and all have suffered, but Velvet Chaff is doing the best.

Corn is rather late, though doing well. Leaming is popular, but a variety grown in an adjoining township for a number of years, and called by some the Ewing corn, is thought to be rather superior for uplands, on account of the small size of the cob (about seven-eighths inch in diameter) and the depth and size of the grain, producing a heavy yield. It is slightly more yellow than Leaming. Cloud's Improved Chester County Dent is taking the place of the original Mammoth Chester County corn, not having the immense stalk of the latter.

Potatoes are growing luxuriantly, and with greatly less labor than of late years, owing to the absence of the Colorado beetle, only a single one here and there appearing. Will they come back next year, as the curculio has never failed to do, after his rare occasional absence for a season? "Who knows?"

Owing to its unreliability Early Rose is much planted any more; its place being filled by Early Ohio. Beauty of Hebron and some others, which are uniformly of good quality. Late Ohio is very much like Early Ohio but rather larger; with the same good quality, and but few unmarketable tubers. McCormie, another late variety, from Indiana, is of remarkable vigor, and very promising. The same is true also of Wall's Orange, and White Whipple (medium early), and Cook's Superb (late), three varieties from the last. Parsons' Profit, from Iowa, is also one of the finest late varieties; large, round, smooth, dull white, very prolific, good quality, and a fine keeper. Capcheaf, Perfect Gem, Jordan's Russet, El Paso, Ontario, Champlain, and Gardfield, are all doing well. Carpenter, one of the Early Rose seedlings, and nearly white, is very smooth and beautiful and of superlative quality; but it needs the very best conditions in order to a profitable turn out. For home use however, it is not to be overlooked.

R. J. BLACK.

Bremen, Fairfield Co., Ohio, July 3, '83.

Silk Worm Business and Protection.

The silk worm business furnishes to us a fair illustration of protective tariff idleness. Such a business evidently pertains to a climate that averages, during most of the year, from 75 to 80 degrees of heat, and to a people so crowded and poverty-stricken that a few cents are gladly earned for a day's hard labor. China furnishes the conditions in some of its central and southern provinces. The people can live on one or two cents a day. Ten cents will set one up in a small business in the cities. Now, by insecture, mid labor for several months, a poor Chinaman on a few feet of ground can earn in silk worm business twenty or thirty dollars. In America one person in the same time, if very lucky, can at the business earn about two hundred dollars. But making allowances for sudden changes of temperature, irregularity of seasons, thunder storms and other conditions fatal to the business, it is barely possible for one to earn fifty dollars on an average. Then after the cocoons are prepared for spinning it requires the utmost care and skill to reel the spider web filaments and twist them into a thread. The whole business is adapted only to a people who live in the last stages of degradation and poverty. People of wealth and leisure may amuse themselves with a hundred or two worms. A few hundred worms soon come to require several hundred pounds of food a day; and then the care and watching needed are incessant from morning till midnight to raise a few thousand.

Now silk is one of the greatest of luxuries, yet the miserable poverty-stricken, crowded millions of China can furnish it to our farmer's wives in abundance in exchange for a few bushels of wheat. By devoting a very little extra care to raising a hundred hives and their produce, any American farmer's wife can buy more silk than she will have use for. But no! This advantage cannot be allowed. To encourage the silk worm business in the United States and compete with the poor Chinese Congress puts a high tariff on silk; the result being that a farmer's wife must raise several hundred hives and work a great deal harder, in order to earn the luxury of a silk dress. Who are benefited?—a few idle rich people who require amusement are enabled possibly to earn a few dollars per year. Were it not for cheap Chinese labor we might as well try to make clothing out of spider's webs as silk, and but for that cheap labor, while cotton and wool are procurable, the idea of silk culture would be absurd.

To culture is another one of those hard industries, possible only among people like the Chinese, yet Commissioner Le Duc spent much time and thousands of dollars trying to start it here and save our money at home—a perfectly childish idea, seeing money is not national wealth and government creates it at once when required. Had Le Duc succeeded we could have raised poor tea here at a cost of about ten dollars per pound. A protective tariff put on would have kept out good Chinese tea at one dollar, and we might have drank American tea at ten dollars instead of Chinese at one; just as we are now using American steel rails at fifty dollars instead of English rails on our railways at twenty-two dollars. But we encourage American industry in that way—by making everybody pay two or three prices for the benefit of a few hundred persons.

The silk worm business and this tea culture are fair illustrations of the operation of American tariffs. The price of rails has so varied in past years that I do not try to quote it accurately. The above is about the proportion, however.

Oregon, Mo.

Horticulture.

The regular monthly meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural society for June was held at the residence of Judge J. K. Graves. Owing to the rain and threatening appearance of the weather the attendance was small. The exhibition of fruit was held at Linwood school house, near by, and some very fine specimens of strawberries were shown for sale in the season, also a few plates of apples and several boxes of raspberries.

Quite a spirit of inquiry was raised in regard to the sudden disappearance of the strawberry crop. In a discussion of the subject, a majority of the members agreed that the excessive rains and cold weather prevented the fruit from being properly fertilized.

Mr. F. Holsinger reported that cherries were nearly all gone, while the plums that were well taken care of would only produce half a crop.

All that was claimed for orchards was a half crop. The trees were reported as making a fine wood growth.

Mr. Gregg, chairman of the committee on vineyards, reported that the grape crop was looking well at present, but the continued rain might injure it to some extent. He suggested the draining of the center of the rows. He had observed that the bunches were not as full of berries as former years, but believed there would be enough to make a fine crop if the after part of the season should be dry. Very little pinching has been done, but this has caused no material damage as yet.

There were no reports made upon vegetables, flowers or entomology.

The society selected President Evans as a delegate to the nurserymen's convention at St. Louis on the 20th.

Mr. Lindsay, chairman of the committee on small fruits, reported the strawberry season over very suddenly, that fruit men were in quandary over the disappearance of the latter part of the crop. The crop of black raspberries is light, while the red ones are looking fine. Only a medium crop of blackberries was reported.

The following premiums were awarded:

Best collection of straw, J. C. Dickerson.....\$2 00
Best three box market, E. Lindsay..... 1 00
Best box for table, W. M. Hopkins..... 50
Best box Minor's prolific, C. B. Warren..... 1 50
Best box, size and beauty, E. Lindsay..... 1 50
Best cup raspberries—best box, E. Lindsay..... 50
Best hand bouquet, E. Lindsay..... 50

Paid for premiums.....\$7 50
Sale from fruit..... 4 00
The following premium list was announced for July:

Collective raspberries.....\$1 00
Best black cap..... 50
Best box red cap..... 50
Best box blackberries..... 50
Best box of cherries..... 50
Best plate of raspberries..... 50
Best plate red astrachan..... 50
Best plate red June..... 50
Best plate white June..... 50

Best table bouquet, professional..... 50
Best hand bouquet, professional..... 50
Best hand bouquet, amateur..... 50
Best table bouquet, amateur..... 50

The society then adjourned to meet at F. Holsinger's home, on the third Saturday in July.

G. W. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The St. Louis Meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, was one of the largest ever held, every State in the Union being represented except three. Many new plants and trees were presented and discussed, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of nursery stock changed hands. The Association were treated very nicely by the St. Louis people, and everything done by them that could be to add to the interest of the occasion. We will speak of the entertainments given and work done hereafter.—Galena Industrial Press, 28 June.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Catarrh, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood; expelling the blood poison from the system, curing and restoring the blood, and restoring its vitalizing power. During a long period of unparalleled usefulness, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has proved its perfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases originating in poor blood and weakened vitality. It is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable and most economical blood purifier and blood tonic that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I had suffered for several months, without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my life. It has been at work now for two months, and I feel that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the disease in the blood."—JAMES MAYNARD.

500 W. 4th St., New York, July 10, 1882.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scalding, Ringworm, Itch, Eruptions, Eczema, and all Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and Erysipelas, and is the best remedy for all these affections, and stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

WOMAN CAN HEALTH OF WOMAN IS THE HOPE OF WOMAN. THE RACE.

For the Health of Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSO UTERI, &c.

It is pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its action. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIAN USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every taint of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As many will see in the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 225 and 225 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose a cent stamp, send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

Sold by all Druggists.—G. S.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. A beneficial dressing for the hair, because of its purity and rich perfume. It restores to Gray Hair the Youthful Color and prevents dandruff and falling of the hair. Sold by all Druggists and Co., N. Y.

FLORESTON. Excels the finest flower extracts in richness, delicacy, and lastingness. No odor like. Be sure you get FLORESTON. Colgate, signature of Hiram & Co., N. Y., on every label. 50 and 75 cents, at druggists and dealers in perfumery.

DOUGLASS' HAIR OIL. A beneficial dressing for the hair, because of its purity and rich perfume. It restores to Gray Hair the Youthful Color and prevents dandruff and falling of the hair. Sold by all Druggists and Co., N. Y.

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DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc. The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgement in the throat or on the person. A certain remedy against all contagious cases.

Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or Internally.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA

Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

Home Items.

"All your own fault."

If you remain sick when you can get hop bitters, that never fails.

"The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good."

"Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters."

"My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters. I recommend them to my people."—Methodist Clergyman.

"Ask any good doctor if hop bitters are not the best medicine."

"Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive."

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THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

OUR Home Circle is entirely crowded out this week with other matter, but shall next week appear with more abundance.

The early Irish potato crop in Perry county, Mo., is reported to be doing well, and nothing preventing, a good yield is expected.

We understand that a noted Irish potato raiser, says that the 25th of July or about that date is the proper period to begin putting in late potatoes. We understand some of our farmers intend following this advice.

The potato growers of this vicinity are flooding the St. Louis market with, by far, the finest potatoes offered here this season. They are unusually large and fine. The shipments from the South suffer by comparison and sell at much lower figures.

On and after October 1st, 1883, letter postage will be two cents for each half ounce or fractional part thereof between all points of the United States. The rate will then be the same on drop letters and all others. No changes have been made in rates on other classes of matter.

The real cause of the decline in the price of wool is indicated in our market columns this week. It will be seen that Boston commission men, now they do speak, are in full accord with the opinions entertained in these columns, the Ohio and Texas press to the contrary notwithstanding.

FARMING is the princely occupation. It brings money, comfort, ease, and independence; but they come not to the uninitiated. It requires a training for the work that does not turn back from rugged labor. If one has no experience, or cannot secure the services of a trained and honest manager, we would advise him not to invest much in a farm.

GEORGIA is at present shipping watermelons quite freely to this market—six or eight cars daily. The melons, as judged by receipts here, are excellent in size and quality. An Atlanta, Ga., firm has opened a store here for the sale of the liberal shipments from that section. Texas is shipping some, but the product of that State does not compare favorably with that of the former.

The editor of the *Carrollton Record* recently made a trip from that town to Cincinnati by the way of St. Louis, and says that he "took special pains to observe the growing crops for 340 miles through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio," and that he "saw more good wheat, on coming home, in Carroll and Chariton counties, than in the whole 340 miles between St. Louis and Cincinnati."

The peach crop turns out to be much smaller than anybody predicted. The St. Louis market would be actually barren of peaches but for Mr. Jno. Wampler, of Carthage, Mo., who is shipping a few hundred boxes daily to this city. He claims to have 10,000 bushels. It will be equal to that many dollars for him. Southern Illinois ships a few occasionally and so does Arkansas, but the receipts from both places so far have been irregular and very light. Such a complete failure of the peach crop in the West and South has perhaps never been known.

The Favorite canning company, of West Liberty, Iowa, in one day last week shipped to Davenport 325 cases of canned goods, and on Wednesday, of last week, 167 cases were shipped to Cedar Rapids. The company has still in stock 50 cases of pumpkin, 60 cases of beans, 200 cases of tomatoes and 240 cases of corn. The goods of this establishment are so popular that double the amount of last year will be canned this season. Over 100,000 cans have already been manufactured for use this season, and the work of canning beans will be begun in about three weeks. This is a pretty good showing for a small canning factory.

The Arkansas Fruit-growers are manifesting in various ways their dissatisfaction with the St. Louis commission merchants. In fact, some of them have gone far enough to announce in print, in a St. Louis paper, that the St. Louis merchants have formed a combination to fleece them—to enrich themselves at the expense of the shipper. The shippers, or at least a large portion of them, regard the commission of ten per cent. as

too high, and think the receivers ought to do well at 5 per cent. There are a number of horticultural societies in that State which are discussing these matters at their meetings. It is well enough to agitate these subjects and those pertinent to their calling. It will result beneficially and throw some light on dark subjects. The shippers and sellers are too far apart in their views, and equally apart as to the duties of each, and a better understanding will follow discussion.

The Arkansas producers, like other men in a comparatively new business, must take counsel from older and wiser heads in the same business, and accept their views as sounder than their own. Take the Southern Illinois fruit-growers for instance, who think nothing of loading 10 or 12 cars of strawberries in one day, and where a man's commission is worth something to a commission house. They do not grumble at ten per cent. commission. The advent of a man in their midst offering to sell at 5 per cent. would be a sensation, and he would be regarded with suspicion. They who have been in the business all their lives, and are nearer the two great markets, are more familiar with the workings of a commission house, the expense attached, the risks assumed, the cost of working up and retaining a fruit trade. They have studied the subject thoroughly, both in Chicago and St. Louis, and nine growers out of ten assert that fruit can't be sold at less, and do the shipper full justice. This idea prevails among experienced growers everywhere, and later will be regarded as reasonable in Arkansas. It might be added while Chicago has several firms who have grown wealthy selling fruits, St. Louis has none at all, and none of the St. Louis men can be considered extravagant in their tastes or habits. We might add much more in favor of the St. Louis commission men that would furnish food for reflection for our Arkansas friends.

The Cattle Yard.

Coming Sales.

July 23.—The Hamiltons, Lexington, Ky.
July 24.—Estill and Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.
July 25.—J. V. Grigsby and Robinson Bros., Winchester, Ky.
July 26.—B. A. and J. T. Tracy, and W. D. Thompson, Winchester, Ky.
July 27.—Col. Wm. M. Irvine, Richmond, Ky.
Oct. 17.—Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.
Oct. 24.—Thos. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.

The Kentucky Sales.

This important series of five days' sales, commencing at Lexington on Monday, July 23rd, and continuing until Friday, July 27th, and so arranged as that those who attend the first, or any one, may follow the others from day to day until all have taken place, will be found advertised in this issue. It is needless that we say the cattle are well-bred, or that we even suggest them to be good individuals. Those who know Kentucky cattle have all the information on that head they need, and those who have not, must go there to learn. There is no use denying it, Kentucky is the State in which shorthorns are bred in the highest perfection, and the greatest numbers. The breeders are, moreover, notoriously hospitable gentlemen, not only able to afford entertainment to all who attend, but doing it with a heartiness and abundance that make all at home and welcome.

We cannot, therefore, too earnestly urge upon all who are interested and can possibly make it convenient to attend, to make a certainty of doing so. We expect quite a number of buyers from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and the West to be there. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad will carry them either via Louisville or Cincinnati, and it will be found a pleasant route, the coaches comfortable, and the officers attentive. It leaves St. Louis at 7 p.m., Sunday night, arrives at Cincinnati at 6-40 a.m., and at Louisville at 6-10 a.m. The Kentucky Central leaves Covington at 8 a.m., and arrives at Lexington at 12-15 p.m. The Chesapeake and Ohio leaves Louisville at 7 a.m., and arrives at Lexington at 11-37 a.m.

Catalogues of the sales may be had by writing to the respective parties.

The Grigsby-Robinson Sale.

On Wednesday, Mr. J. V. Grigsby, and the Robinson Bros. will sell at Winchester a catalogue of sixty head. Mr. Grigsby will be remembered as having made several sales of very finely bred animals on his farm near Winchester in past years; the Robinson Bros., though comparatively unknown in the West, are native Kentuckians, and thoroughly identified with shorthorn interests for years past. Those who have not yet received their joint catalogue should not hesitate to write for them at once.

In their announcement, Mr. Grigsby tells us plainly that he offers a liberal draft from his little herd because he needs the money, and will sell the best because he thinks they will bring the most. He feels confident he is offering a very superior lot of Bates cattle, especially the young Bates bulls, and to those who have known him in the past, and remember the animals he has sold, this simple announcement is sufficient to warrant the expectation of seeing some good things at the sale.

The Robinson Bros. make their sale to close a partnership, though it is not the intention of either to quit the business. They offer the youth and beauty of their herd, reserving any that are aged or otherwise unsaleable. Their animals will not only be young, but in good breeding condition—not burdened

with fat—and though young, breeding. Indeed, they claim to have more heifers in calf in their catalogue than are ordinarily found in such offerings, and they are bred to 2nd Duke of Barrington, 7463, a bull that has been used upon the Duchesses, and are able to win in the show yards.

They will offer Phyllises, Marys, Peris, Victorias, Miss Hudsons Illustrations, Josephines, Flora Rose of Sharons, Lady Elizabeths, J's, sired by such bulls as Grand Duke of Geneva (28705), 5th Duke of Barrington (bred by Earl Beattie), 20th Duke of Ardrie, 803 S. H. R. Geneva's Grand Duke 32703, Ardrie 4th, 2nd Earl of Moundale, 2nd Duke of Barrington, Duke of Noxubee, Duke of Geneva, Dick Taylor 2nd, Poppys Geneva Duke, etc. etc.

From these it will be seen that in this sale will be offered at least some well bred things, and we have the assurance of the parties to the sale that the animals are individually in keeping with their breeding. The young men are of excellent standing at home and at this their first sale will aim to make a record they can refer to in the great hereafter with the pride of honest men, the glory of every Kentuckian.

B. A. and J. T. Tracy's Sale.

On Thursday, July 26th, the Messrs. Tracy will sell at Winchester. We have known these gentlemen for years and attended their sales, and can assure our readers that they are scrupulously careful in the selection of their breeding stock, excellent breeders, and in every respect reliable and responsible men. Their last sale was made on the farm some four miles from town, but Capt. B. A. Tracy assured us at the Chicago sales they would sell in the town of Winchester now. They will sell an excellent herd of cattle, both as to breeding, and to individuality; indeed, Capt. Tracy assured us that every animal in the sale is a good one, and quite a number of them first-class show animals.

By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that their offering includes 22 head of Young Marys, a grand family, and one, too, that has steadily grown in popular favor four years, and just now being sought after than ever. No. 19 of their catalogue, Washington Geneva 11510 will be seen, on examination, to be one of the best bred Young Marys in existence, and has, we are assured, no superior as a breeder. It will be seen that he is but a trifle over two years of age, hence but few of his get have made their appearance; but he shows thirteen to date, and twelve of them are heifers and all are reds, and Capt. Tracy says they will show against the get of any bull in the country. Number 20, also a Young Mary bull of the Flat Creek kind, is claimed to be of more than ordinary individual excellence. Their offering also includes fifteen young Phyllises, a family the Tracy Bros. have bred with the most scrupulous care since 1866, (indeed the bull at the head of their herd at their last sale was a Phyllis, and as an individual, we remember, very hard to beat) and they claim for them as much individual excellence as possessed by any other family in the country. In this they will be joined by all who have bred them in the perfection to which the Kentuckians have, and as well by all who have seen them there. The remainder of their offering will consist of good families, including some Craggs and other highly Bates-topped families. This, though one of the last of the summer series of sales, will be found one of the best, and purchasers will say so when they see the animals.

Making Good Indians.

A PLAN FOR MAKING THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE INDIANS SELF-SUPPORTING.

The leasing by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the western portion of their reservation has been the most important move made for some time in Indian circles, as it yields them a revenue, which, if applied as is at present contemplated, will result in their becoming self-supporting at the end of ten years. The yearly grass rental amounts to \$62,357.60, payable semi-annually, part in cash and part in cattle. In order to form some conception of the value received, the Indians requested the first payment in silver. This the lessees agreed to, and the first payment has been made by Ed. Fenlon, W. E. Malaley, and Col. Hunter in behalf of the lessees. In response to a telegram from W. E. Malaley that he had arrived at Caldwell with the money and wished a guard, a detail of eight police (four from each tribe, selected among themselves) went by stage to Caldwell and escorted the treasure down. The amount was over \$31,000 in "big" silver dollars, and was packed in four kegs and five boxes, the weight being 1,600 pounds—a wagon load of silver dollars! Mr. Malaley says he could not have wished a more safe or vigilant guard, and during the entire payment the pay tables were under the sole protection of the Indian police, much to the satisfaction of the Indians. The silver was arranged in piles of ten dollars each on long tables extending across the commissary, forming a glittering mass of wealth, a sight but few men have ever beheld, \$31,000 in big silver dollars, all at one glance. The distribution was made on the regular ration tickets, and amounted to about five dollars for each man, woman, and child in the tribes. As the number of people on each ration ticket was called, Mr. Fenlon counted out the silver and dropped it into the blankets held to receive it, and rapidly and quietly a constant string of Indian men and women passed before him, receiving the share to which they were entitled. In this manner the payment was made in two days—the distribution being very thorough. The Indians were perfectly happy in their good fortune, and not the least thing occurred to jar the serenity of the occasion.

After receiving their lease money, the Indians made a grand rush on the traders for a few days, but spent but a small portion of the money received, it being the general feeling among them that they must save it to provide necessities for the future. This feeling has been prominent during all their councils preceding the lease, and they have made a formal request that half of their yearly payments be made in stock cattle—cows and heifers. In order that the cattle so accumulated might be properly handled, they have, with the advice of their Agent, agreed to hold the herd in com-

mon under a competent, practical white cow man as manager, and what is more, to secure a man permanently, they have agreed to their own expense to pay a salary that will make it to be the advantage of their manager to bend every nerve in making the herd a financial success, as his salary will increase each year until, if he proves his ability as the larger portion of the balance. The Department proposes to furnish a stock agent and to purchase fine bulls and like cattle to grade the herd up. Each year will increase the ratio of gain, until the end of ten years when the grass leases expire, the Indian herd will be worth not less than three millions of dollars, and the tribe will be self-supporting! This is the project of no visionary—on the contrary it is endorsed as thoroughly practicable by every experienced stockman. A private individual under the same circumstances could do as well and all unite in declaring that nothing can prevent the success of the undertaking, provided that the Agent, acting for the Indians, is accorded the power of selling matured cattle and barren cows, and replacing them with cows and calves with the proceeds, at all times and on all occasions without any red tape restrictions. Practical cattlemen who have made independent fortunes at the business, are unanimous in stating that without this privilege, this project or any similar, would be a failure, for that is the vital point of the business—buying and selling on short notice without restriction, as in no other way can the advantage of the market be obtained. On this one point alone would rest the entire success of the enterprise. Of course all trades made by the Agent would be subject to inspection and his course approved by the success or failure of each transaction.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency herd, as it will be called, will start with the cattle already purchased by the Department, being 750 head of cows and heifers and 25 head of fine blooded bulls. These have already been received. To these will be added the remnant of the old school herd, numbering about one hundred head. The range will be the magnificent cattle country north of the Cheyenne school, and eventually a pasturage will be enclosed the entire creek and Kingsbury valleys. The advantages of fences and pastures are longer an unknown element in cattle raising; on the contrary, they are absolutely necessary in handling stock cattle. The herd will be held in common for several years, after which it will be divided between the two tribes. After that, when the Indians have become sufficiently experienced to handle the cattle in smaller herds, they will be divided into small bunches to those bands or individuals who will fence pastures, and who have shown sufficient management to successfully handle the stock. At all times the herds will be under the supervision of the manager. In this way the interest of the Indians will be kept up, and they will eventually become as expert in handling cattle as they now are in raising horses, while it will at the same time furnish an industry at which the whole tribe can be employed. Mr. H. H. Campbell has been assigned by Agent Miles to manage the Agency herd, and he brings to the work the energy, efficiency and experience of a practical cowman, as well as the courtesy, education and tact of a gentleman. Mr. Campbell is in every way a man for the place, and takes the position with the intention of giving it his undivided attention for the ten years, with an increased salary each year. A more judicious selection could not have been made by the Agent for the tribe. Mr. Campbell is to start with four Arapahoes and four Cheyennes as herders, and both he and his herders are to be present at the branding of the herd in order to become familiar from the start with their appearance. The stock will be night-herded for some time until located upon their range, and it is the intention to fence the pasture as soon as practicable. The Indian herders employed will be as far as possible Carlisle boys and Agency school boys.

In this respect it is appropriate to note that it is the intention of the holders of the grass leases to employ at the start ten Indian herders each—this is 70 herders at \$200 per month each, a revenue of \$14,000 per annum to the Indians. As they will fence immediately and propose to utilize Indian labor as far as possible, it will also be a handsome thing for the Indians. To build 600 miles of fence will require 600,000 pounds of wire, which at \$1.50 per hundred will amount to \$90,000 to be paid them for freight. The fence will require 66,000 posts on which the Indians will realize 12 cents each delivered, or \$7,920. After the fence is completed it is estimated that \$25,000 yearly will be paid Indian help for work herding, mending fences, branding cattle, breaking fire-guards, etc. All which will be additional to the \$62,357.60 grass rental. In addition to cash realized, it is estimated by parties competent that the lands covered by the leases will be increased in value at least a dollar an acre by the growth of young timber on the lands, protected as they will be by the system of fire-guards adopted by the lessees.

The plan of the agency herd at this Agency is enthusiastically supported by Agent Miles, and he is warmly seconded by Agent Hunt. The Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs have approved the plan, and it is endorsed by well known men like Col. Hunter, Ed. Fenlon, Wm. E. Malaley and numbers of others, all successful cattlemen. Unless hampered by red tape, it will be the grandest stride yet made in the Indian cause, and its success will revolutionize the entire Indian question within twenty years' time. Prominent men in both Indian and cattle circles unite in saying that the Indians have made a magnificent bargain in their lease, and that only men heard in opposition to the measure are some few stockmen who have been privately holding cattle on the lands leased by bribing a few Indians who were likely to interfere. These men, of course, are sore

that their private scheme should be made a public benefit to the tribe, and that they are obliged to vacate the magnificent ranges they have been holding against the wishes of the Indians.

Of the coming Kentucky sales as advertised in these columns we notice this week two, that of B. A. and J. T. Tracy and J. V. Grigsby and the Robinson Bros. Next week we shall have something to say of the Messrs. Hamilton, Estill and Hamilton and Col. Wm. M. Irvine.

Jewett to Bothwell.

COL. COLMAN: I noticed in your valuable paper a few weeks since in an article written by Mr. B., that Samuel Jewett had purchased two rams in Vermont for \$30 and named one Silverhorns and sold him for \$600. I will correct the \$600 (as I only got \$500.) Thanks to Mr. B. for raising the registered sheep \$100, I have made one sale \$15 better than that since, as I have just sold Woolleyhead for \$300, and raised him myself. Why does not Mr. B. raise some of these \$500 sheep? have the use of them two years and their wool would make him clear \$500. I should think this a good business enough for sheep that were not registered. I also sold a stub ewe for \$200, one for \$100, ewe lamb and ram lamb for \$200 and Woolleyhead ewe for \$100 to H. B. Clark, of Ellsworth, Kan. Good sheep with substantial pedigree will bring a fair price.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL JEWETT.

The advantage of using a thoroughbred ram rather than a graded one is obvious, from the fact that by using a thoroughbred we breed to a fixed type, which, by the intensity of its blood, so impresses its own qualities upon the progeny, that in some cases a half-blood cannot be told from a pure blood, even by experts. The saying that "like begets like" is only true, however, when the sire is an animal of the same type to which his ancestry belong, and this can never be true of a grade. By using a thoroughbred we know within a reasonable limit what we may expect of the offspring, while the progeny of the grade is never what we desire, seldom satisfactory, and unprofitable in comparison with the produce of the thoroughbred.

Notes-Correspondence.

—Will any of your readers who have sowed the seed of the alfalfa clover or grass as popular in South America and California give us their experience with it?—J. W. B. Withers Mill, Mo.

—From the setting of Plymouth Rock eggs I got from the RURAL WORLD on the eighth of May, I have eight nice chicks.—Geo. W. Conner, Rockville, June 15th.

—Will you please give me the best work on the culture of the silk worm, the price and where it can be obtained? By answering the above you will greatly oblige—Yours, A. H. B. Girard, Ills.

—We are in better spirits than we were about wheat, it is much better than we expected. We had heavy showers yesterday, threshing will commence soon. Corn is all right.—D. J. McMillan, Watkins, Mo., July 8.

—From the 13 Plymouth Rock eggs ordered from COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, I have ten chickens three weeks old to-day and doing well. I must say they give perfect satisfaction.—Mrs. John Varmon, Clarksville, June 22nd.

—I would be glad if some of our correspondents would tell me why some of my calves run at the nose, usually matter and sometimes small quantities of blood. An old subscriber but—A Young Cattle Raiser, Lawson, Mo.

—If you will send to A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, he will send you more information about bees than any other man. He has the Clark Smoker, the best I ever tried. This in answer to Louis M., Highland, Ills.—M. S. K., Sherman, Texas, June 28.

—J. A. Wilson, of the Model Stock Farm, Jasper Co., Mo., July 8th, writes: Wheat in this (Jasper) county is about half a crop. Corn good. Oats fine. Fruit inferior and scarce. We have had fine rains within the last forty-eight hours, which have made the farmers jubilant.

—K. I. Willis, of Clay Co., Nebraska, writes: I found a copy of the RURAL WORLD in the street—the first I had ever seen—and after looking it over made up my mind it was the best paper for the money I had ever seen, and I determined to send for it at once, and you will find enclosed one dollar for it for one year beginning with July first, 1883.

—Florida has had a good crop of vegetables the past season. We commence shipping strawberries and peas in January and wind up with potatoes, tomatoes and egg plant in June. The orange season lasts from October until May, so you see the bulk of our work comes in the pleasant weather of fall, winter and spring.—W. H. M., Putnam Co., Florida.

—From J. Galbraith, Mt. Vernon, Ills. just as we go to press, we receive a third bushel box of the finest peaches received this year at this office. They are full medium size, nicely tinted red, an improved edition of the Hale-Amsden—Alexander class, in size and quality and it must rank as the very best of its season. It is a cling. It ships well, judging by the fine condition of those received. Thanks.

—The setting of Plymouth Rock eggs that I obtained from the RURAL WORLD came in good order and eleven of them hatched. The night before the eggs should have been hatched, the hen was disturbed by rats, and she cracked the shells of a number of the eggs, so some of the chickens died soon after they hatched; but eight are still living, thirty, strong chicks that give entire satisfaction.—W. H. Kenman, Knob Noster, June 25.

—The attention of shippers is directed to the many valuable Hay Preserves found advertised in the RURAL WORLD this week. They will very soon be called into requisition and those who would be ready to ship at the proper seasons must have the press on hand in time. To order just when the press is wanted is to very often experience annoying and expensive delays. Write to the advertisers for their descriptive catalogues.

—Many readers of the RURAL WORLD interested in drying fruit would be very much pleased with, and interested by reading a little pamphlet sent out by the American Manufacturing Co. of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, as advertised in our columns. It contains much that is of both value and interest

and may be read with profit. Machine dried fruits and vegetables have sold for years at double the price of those not so dried.

—I wish to say that my card in the RURAL WORLD has been the means of my selling lots of pigs and hogs, and has given me the best satisfaction. I have bought the famous boar, Othello's Sambo, bred at the College farm, a grand old hog and a large prize winner. I have also bought some Vermont Merino ewes from D. W. McQuitty, of Rochester, they are of the Van Winkle stock. Please continue my card when time expires, and notify me.—J. Baker Sapp, Columbia, Mo.

—John Lowe, Wayne Co., Ills., July 2nd, writes: Wheat crop very short, say one-fourth crop. Corn badly damaged by too much rain. Grass was never better. Oats good. Sorghum in a bad fix, about usual crop planted. Fruit of all kinds plentiful. Hickory trees full of hickory nuts. Oaks loaded with acorns. Potatoes fine. Everything in abundance save corn and wheat. I can't get along without the old reliable, the RURAL WORLD and enclose one dollar for it, and one dollar for the *Globe-Democrat* another year.

—We have had the heaviest rain fall within the past six months within memory, twenty-six inches. Farmers were very much discouraged. It quit raining at last about the 21st June with a regular water-spout, since which their prospects have wonderfully improved. The average of both corn and oats increased about ten per cent. Since fair weather we have been able to work on corn and have now a show for a fair crop. Crops of oats and grass unusually heavy. No peaches, few cherries and a very short crop of apples. Will tell you how the eggs hatch.—E. K. S., Lewis Co., Mo.

—I sent you yesterday one box peaches, containing peaches from the original Amsden tree, in the end marked No. 1, and peaches from another tree, never set out or propagated, in end of box marked No. 2. These trees are both seedlings, of same age, and grow within short distance of each other, and still in good condition and promise to last years. They date from 1866 being therefore seventeen years old. Perhaps you noticed that the No. 1, or Amsden, as propagated, is of higher color, it is perhaps a little earlier, but the resemblance is very striking between two undoubted seedlings. I am afraid you will have used up the peaches before receiving this explanation, but hope not.—John Wampler, Carthage, Mo., July 6th, 1883.—RE MARKS. Your fears were well grounded, friend Wampler, for when your letter came there was "nothing left to tell the tale" but the pits. The peaches came to hand in fair order. They were pretty well sampled in the RURAL office and final disposition was made of them at the RURAL home. But the fact that they were two varieties was not discovered.

—Will you or some of your kind readers tell me through the columns of your paper, what is the matter with my chickens and a remedy for the same. They have been dying since early in the spring. Symptoms are pale feet, bill, and comb and have a languid air, stiff in the knee joints and in the last stages the chicken sleeps all the time. I have examined several and they have an extended liver and gall bladder. Some are not apparently sick at all but have a fit and die. I have tried everything I knew of but without success. Will some of your readers tell me what is the matter?—Mrs. A. H. Allen, Allenville, Mo. July 7th.—REPLY. R. H. the dead deep or burn them. Remove those that are sick from the flock and the latter to fresh pastures or yards. Change their diet and let it be of a laxative character, see that they have an abundance of pure water and only pure. See that their house (if they have one) is thoroughly cleaned their perches too, and that a dust bath is comfortable in which is a good share of flowers of sulphur. We do not attempt to diagnose the disease but to suggest hygienic measures calculated to relieve those that are sick and keep those that are not from becoming so.

The Horseman.

Training Trotters.

JOHN SPAN'S IDEAS AS TO THEIR MANAGEMENT.

The reporter of a Cincinnati paper recently asked Span to give the patrons of his paper some idea of how he conditioned horses, and the following is the interview.

"No two people train a horse exactly alike, but there is enough similarity of methods to enable me to give something like a general idea of how it is done. I will give you a practical illustration by telling you what has been done with Fanny Witherspoon. We took her up February 1, and for ten days I had her led by the halter four or five miles a day. Then for the next ten days I had her jogged on the road about ten miles each day, going two miles or so at a time. March 15, I began to give her five-mile dashes, the first four at a jog and the last mile in about three minutes and a half. The next week I had her trot a mile in less, and gradually have diminished the distance trotting at a time and increased her speed until now I have driven her three miles with usual twenty minute race intervals. In 2:35, 2:25 and 2:25, and I will give her another mile presently, and after that another, just as if she was in a five heat race. Under this treatment you see she is getting as fine as silk, and gaining daily in endurance and speed."

"Mr. Span, how about her food?"
"That is a question that has to be determined differently in every horse. When a horse is in good health and condition he will feed and eat well and be strong and hearty. Horses are just like men in regard to their eating. Sometimes you will have a nervous horse that hardly wants anything to eat, and then again you will eat all the time. One of a horse that will eat all the time. One that is encouraged and the other restrained. I let my horses eat grass every day, though I have seen the time when if you gave a horse in training a toothful of grass you would be considered crazy. Then horses used to be given sulphur and drenches; but now we are getting more intelligent and humane with our animals, and consequently they are getting better and better every day. I never give my horses any bran. It is only the husk of the grain, and I would just as soon give a horse a quart of sand or gravel as bran. I try to study my horses' tastes, wants and dispositions, and feed them accordingly."

"What do you do on race days?"
"I work my horse that is to trot very little on the day of the race, most times merely jogging him a few miles on the road. Then I give him plenty to eat far enough ahead of the race not to be a load on his stomach, and all the water he wants to drink. When a horse has to score and to trot through five or seven heats he has to work pretty hard, and here again he is just like a man. Give a man ahead task to perform on an empty stomach

and he becomes faint and weak. So does a horse, and a faint or weak horse can't trot fast or keep his gait any length of time.

"How about colts?"
"There you have me, for I never trained a colt. I had a friend once who was running for Judge, and a committee waited on him for an expression of his principles. Said he: If ever I get to be Judge, I'll send every man who wears a red necktie to jail for 300 years. Now, I believe if I had the power, I'd hang every man who trots colts. They have not the bone, sinew or stamina for the work, and it must ruin them to put them at it."

[It is difficult to find men who do not have some foolish notions. The idea that bran is injurious to horses, fed in moderation and as a change of diet, is a ridiculous one. Some horses relish it very much. Of course a horse whose bowels are loose is better off without bran, but few horses that are fed on dry food are troubled in this way. They are more likely to be somewhat constipated and then bran fed dry, or mixed with oats for given in a mash is beneficial. Most trotting horse trainers use a little bran two or three times a week. We have fed it to horses for a third of a century in moderation with beneficial results.—ED. RURAL WORLD.]

Nice Notions About Stables.

If more attention was paid to the care of the horse, the farmer's most useful servant, fewer blind, lame and diseased animals would be seen. The following good points are from *Whip and Spur*:

Let your stable be well drained and sufficiently lighted. The vapors from a damp, putrid floor, and the sudden change from darkness to light, will almost to a certainty cause blindness. Let the floor of the stall be quite flat and level. Standing on a sloping place is very painful and causes lameness by straining the ligaments and membranes. It also produces grease and sore heels. Every stall should be at least six feet wide and nine feet long. This will enable the horse to turn round without bruising himself, and to lie down and stretch himself with comfort. Let the stalls be separated by partitions, not by bars. They prevent the horses from fighting and kicking each other. Let proper openings be made just under the ceiling, to permit the hot, foul air to escape, and proper openings at the bottom of the wall to admit fresh air. Impure and confined air will cause broken wind. The fresh air should enter through a number of small holes, rather than a large hole, such as an open window. That prevents draughts, which cause chills and coughs. The temperature of a stable should be that of a sitting-room or parlor; not over seventy degrees in summer, nor under forty-five in winter. Hot, close or foul stables will bring on glanders or inflammation, while a very cold or damp one may cause an incurable cough or disease of the lungs. Do not keep the hay over the manger. The steam and breath of the animal make it both unpleasant and unwholesome. If the hay must be kept over the horse, the ceiling between should be of plaster. This will in some measure prevent vapors from passing up to the food. Have no opening into the manger from the hayloft. Dust is very often thrown into horse's eyes when fed in this way, and thus blindness is begun. The breath ascends directly to the food through the opening, which at the same time, pours a continual draught down on the horse's head, thus causing chills as well as bad food.—*Home Journal*.

1. Never allow any one to tickle your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke. vicious habits are thus easily brought on.
2. Never beat the horse when in the stable. Nothing so soon makes him persistently vicious.
3. Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath, as well as on the top. Standing on hot, fermented manure makes the hoofs soft, and brings on lameness.
4. Change the litter partially in some parts and entirely in others, every morning; and brush out and clean the stall thoroughly.
5. To procure a good coat on your horse, use plenty of rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "elbow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the animal's general health.
6. Never clean a horse in the stable. The dust fouls the crib, and makes him loathe his food.
7. Use the curry comb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain.
8. Let the heels be well brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes grease and sore heels.
9. Whenever a horse is washed, never leave him till he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get a chill if neglected.
10. When a horse comes off a journey, the first thing is to walk him about till he is cool, if he is brought in hot. This prevents him taking cold.
11. The next thing is to groom him quite dry, first with a wisp of straw, then with a brush. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time for the stomach to recover itself, and the appetite to return.
12. Also let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so soon removes a strain. It also detects thorns or splinters, soothes the animal, and enables him to feed comfortably.
13. Let the horse have some exercise every day. Otherwise he will be liable to fever or bad feet.
14. Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weariness from a continued position, induce bad habits and cause swollen feet and other disorders.
15. Look often at the animal's legs and feet. Diseases or wounds in those parts, if at all neglected, soon become dangerous.
16. Every night look and see if there is any stone between the hoof and shoe. Standing on it all night the horse will be lame next morning.
17. If the horse remains in the stable his feet must be "stepped." Heat and dryness cause cracked hoofs and lameness.
18. The feet should not be "stepped" often more than twice in the week. It will make the hoofs soft, and bring on corns.
19. Do not urge the animal to drink water which he refuses. It is probably hard and unwholesome.
20. Never allow drugs to be administered to your horse without your knowledge. They are not needed to keep the animal in health, and may do the greatest and most sudden mischief.

Care of the Horses.

The *American Cultivator*, Boston, Mass., says: "Flies are a source of much discomfort and restlessness. Nettings are now sold quite cheaply, and much more than pay their cost every year. In the absence of these an easily made good protection is a thin cotton sheet fitted to the neck with holes for the ears, and buckled under the throat, or even tied with straps of the same material. Let it cover the back and hang loose at the sides, to give free access of air; this may be held in place by a crupper band passing under the tail. When

horses are not driven on hard stony roads or used in stony fields the shoes may be removed for a time with benefit to the feet. A quantity of green fodder, as rye, etc., is very acceptable to mix with the dry feed. This keeps the system in good order and saves the use of medicines. Ordinary light farm work seldom injures mares near their foaling time. They should be kept in good health. It may be necessary to give a gentle laxative, as bran or linseed oil cake. If a purgative is needed administer a pint of raw linseed oil."

Remedy for Sweeney.

We, says the *Scientific Record*, wish to offer an unprofessional remedy used by ourselves when, as a plow-boy on the old home farm, we wrestled with the various problems connected with our duties. We then cured sweeney with invariable success by daily pouring the depression caused by the wasted muscles, using our fist, a stone or a stick for the purpose.

Medically speaking, we perceived the atrophy. We doubt if there is any case of sweeney that will not yield to persistent percussion. Old chronic cases will, of course, require longer time than the acute. The shoulder should be bathed daily with water, and where possible, rest should be given the animal, as a speedier cure will be affected if not worked. We venture to say that no process of cure which involves the use of medical counter-irritants in the shape of blisters, setons, liniments, etc., will restore atrophied muscles as quickly and permanently as our boyish practice. Yet it is open to the very grave objection of costing nothing but a few minutes' daily effort of mind and muscle, and the average horseman is as opposed to any such heterodox exclusively hygienic measure as a Chinaman is to dispensing with his charms and mummeries when treating sick people.

The place of prominence this season belongs to the bay gelding Majolica, by Startle, dam by Clark Chief, for his unparalleled performance at the track of the gentlemen's Driving Association last week, trotting a mile round without bruising himself, and to lie down and stretch himself with comfort. Let the stalls be separated by partitions, not by bars. They prevent the horses from fighting and kicking each other. Let proper openings be made just under the ceiling, to permit the hot, foul air to escape, and proper openings at the bottom of the wall to admit fresh air. Impure and confined air will cause broken wind. The fresh air should enter through a number of small holes, rather than a large hole, such as an open window. That prevents draughts, which cause chills and coughs. The temperature of a stable should be that of a sitting-room or parlor; not over seventy degrees in summer, nor under forty-five in winter. Hot, close or foul stables will bring on glanders or inflammation, while a very cold or damp one may cause an incurable cough or disease of the lungs. Do not keep the hay over the manger. The steam and breath of the animal make it both unpleasant and unwholesome. If the hay must be kept over the horse, the ceiling between should be of plaster. This will in some measure prevent vapors from passing up to the food. Have no opening into the manger from the hayloft. Dust is very often thrown into horse's eyes when fed in this way, and thus blindness is begun. The breath ascends directly to the food through the opening, which at the same time, pours a continual draught down on the horse's head, thus causing chills as well as bad food.—*Home Journal*.

If Phil Thompson does well at Washington he will go to Chicago, but not otherwise. He showed a trial one year ago which made every one around the stable of Crit Davis crazy. Mr. Raymond expected him to make a record as a four-years-old of 2.17, but he went wrong and hopes were dashed.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Belle Oakley has just been beaten at Vienna by Gray Salem—time, 2.31; and on the 13th inst., by Benefice, a Russian horse, in 2.33.

FLIES AND BUGS.—Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 15c.

THIS AND THAT.

To live long it is necessary to live slowly.—Cicero.

Wise's Axle Grease does not dry up.

Give neither counsel nor salt until you are asked for it.

Wise's Axle Grease keeps oily.

He who does his best, however little, is always to be distinguished from him who does nothing.

I. D. Muller, St. Louis, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters gives perfect satisfaction to my customers."

A false friend is like the shadow on the sundial—appearing in the sunshine and vanishing in the shade.

That was sound advice given by a sage to a young writer: Think much, write little, publish still less.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Christianburg, Va. 50cts. at drugists.

Character is higher than intellect. A great mind will be strong to live as well as to think.

Trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent about all.

Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as the Diamond Dyes. For carpet rugs, better and cheaper than any other dye-stuffs.

Unkind language is sure to produce the fruits of unkindness—that is, suffering in the bosom of others.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to the sex. Her Remedies are not only put up in liquid form but in Pills and Lozenges, in which form, they are securely sent through the mails.

Blessed is he who has found his work. Let him ask no other blessedness; he has a life purpose. Labor is life.

If every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be, what a Heaven this world would be!

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

No man ever did a designed injury to another but at the same time did a much greater injury to himself.—Bishop Butler.

The poet Campbell said that a man accustomed to work was equal to any achievement he resolved on, and that for himself necessity not inspiration was the prompter of his muse.

To most children the bare suggestion of a dose of castor oil is nauseating. Why not, then, when physic is necessary for the little ones, use Ayer's Cathartic Pills? They combine every essential and valuable principle of a cathartic medicine, and being sugar-coated are easily taken.

He that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with others and with himself. Constant success shows us but one side of the world, for, as it surrounds us with friends who will tell us only our merits, so it silences those enemies from whom alone we can learn our defects.

"Yes," says Mrs. Parvina, "we have taken a shattoo at Newport on Maria's account—she's 26 you know—and we will entertain in our hotel style as any of the others."—N. Y. Mail.

Caution in the premises—"Hadt I better

\$2,500 versus \$150. "I spent \$2,500 with other doctors, writes Mr. J. W. Thornton, of Claiborne, Miss., "Samaritan Nervine however alone cured my son of fits." This is on a par with hundreds of others, speedy but thorough.

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pray for rain to-day, Deacon?" said a Binghamton minister, Sunday. "Not to-day, Dominie, I think," was the prudent reply; "the wind isn't right."—Binghamton Republican.

Startling Debility, both Nervous and General, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Impaired Memory, Despondency, Weak Back, and kindred affections, are common results of youthful follies and pernicious practices, pursued in solitude. Means of unfailing and perfect cure are suggested in large illustrated treatise, sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rev. Samuel Earnshaw of Sheffield says that he was once marrying a couple when he said to the man, "Say after me, 'With my body I thee worship.'" The man innocently asked, "Must I kneel down to her?"—London Echo.

Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Much has been said of this wonderful place, but one can hardly realize what it is without visiting it.

The name, Nature's Wonderland, and will deliver some of the most wonderful cures having been made by its waters. Rolling out of the mountains in vast quantities, these glorious waters seem to extend a helping hand to all, and invite you to accept of their life-giving qualities. Hot as they are, they are a pleasant drink cannot be found, and after having bathed in them one feels much refreshed.

Send to the undersigned for a copy of illustrated pamphlet lately issued. Same will be mailed free.

F. CHANDLER, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Ticket Agt. Gen. Pass Agt.
St. Louis, Mo.

DECLINE OF MAN.—Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer," \$1.

Ladies can obtain a package of Silk Waste, convenient in making "Crazy Quilts," &c., &c., by sending their address and a three-cent stamp to Browning & Coyle, 521 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use *Stewart's Healing Powder*.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

JAMES W. JUDY, Tallula, Menard county, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

PHIL C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., live stock auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

L. P. MUIR, Chicago, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States or Canada. All correspondence promptly answered.

COL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, Iowa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country, at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Poland China Hogs and Cobswoold Sheep. Anything in the herd for sale.

J. W. BLAKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, breeder of and shipper of Pure, Recorded Poland China Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds large English Berkshire Swine of the best quality. Imported stock at head of herd. Catalogue and price list free.

JERSEY RED HOGS and Spanish and American Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by J. N. Rozelle, Breckenridge, Mo.

HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspection of their herds is invited.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Hereford Swine. Imported and bred at Lexington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

KANSAS SHORTHORN CATTLE—Robert Patton, M. D., Hamilton, Kansas, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the best families. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.

JAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 29739 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

ANGUS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE—W. H. and A. Leonard, Mount Leonard, Mo., importers and breeders of Angus and Galloway cattle and Spanish and native Jacks.

D. W. MCQUITY, breeder of Merino sheep, Berkshire swine and high class Poultry, Rochester, Mo. Has 400 rams ready for this year's service.

CHARLES E. LEONARD, proprietor Ravenswood herd of Shorthorn Cattle, imported from English and French (Half Shire) Sheep, Bell Air, Cooper Co., Mo., or Princeton, Mo. P. R. R.

HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo. Cranes, Ribblesdale, Half Shire, Acomb's, &c. Kirklevington Duke 2d 3280 at head of herd.

W. H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., breeds and deals in Thoroughbred Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality. Rams and ewes always for sale at prices as low as the lowest.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep. Size, constitution and amount of cleaned wool a specialty. Stock runs for sale.

WILL R. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Grand Aldrie No. 8659 S. H. R. a Renick Rose of Sharon at head of herd. Good stock for sale.

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Boone County, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Fifth Duke of Arkel (Rose of Sharon) and Commander (pure) Booth at head of herd.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stands at head of flock. Call or write.

R. C. FEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

R. T. MCCULLY & BRO., Lees Summit, Mo., breeders and importers of thoroughbred Merino sheep of the very best strains. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Mo., breeder of Merino sheep. 7,000 to select from. Call or write. Prices reasonable.

STUBBY 440. Samuel Jewett, Independence, Mo., breeder of improved Spanish Merino sheep. Rams for sale.

STUBBY 440 bred by me, sire a ram bred by R. Atwood, called Vermont Wrinkly, dam bred by J. J. Crane. He is of Robinson and Atwood blood. SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo.

Summer Series Kentucky Shorthorn SALES.

JULY 23d, The Hamiltons, Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell at Lexington, Ky., 50 head of choice shorthorns from their celebrated Flat Creek herd of the superior and Miss Willey's, Josephines, Gentle Annie Phylises and Flat Creek Marys, topped by the very purest and best Bates sires.

JULY 24th, Messrs. Estill & Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., will sell about 60 head of well-bred shorthorns of the following families: Renick Roses of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys, Josephines, Gentle Annie Phylises, Goodnesses, &c. These cattle are the get of the Bates and Rose of Sharon bulls 4th Duke of Geneva, Grand Duke of ock and 3d Duke of Flat Creek, and embrace the entire partnership herd. These cattle are young, healthy, regular breeders, mostly red and good individuals.

JULY 25th, J. V. Grigsby and Robinson Bros. will sell at Winchester, Ky., 60 head of choice cattle. Mr. Grigsby's offering will consist of about 20 head of pure Bates Craggs, including 3 or 4 very fine Young Bates bulls, and one of the best bred individuals to be found. The owner thinks this at least as good a lot of Bates cattle as he ever saw offered for sale. Robinson Bros. will sell 40 head, calves. Our cattle are young and fine and highly bred—Barrington, Peris, Miss Willey's, Victorias, Bates-topped Marys, Phylises, Rose of Sharon's, Josephines, &c.

JULY 26th, Messrs. B. A. & J. T. Tracy and W. D. Thompson will sell at Winchester, Ky., over 50 head of highly bred shorthorns, including 22 head of highly Bates-topped Young Marys, some of them having six and eight Bates tops. Two bulls of that family are second to none in the country, either in breeding or individual excellence. Seventeen Young Phylises and Josephines by the same Bates sires, also some Bates cattle of the Craggs sort, and other highly Bates-topped families that will commend themselves to admirers of Bates blood.

JULY 27th, Col. Wm. M. Irvine, Richmond, Ky., will sell 54 head, his entire valuable herd—Mazurkas Young Marys, Georgians, Mason Victorias, Thins, Lady Carolines by Newtonian, White Roses by Publiola, Cleopatras, &c. His herd has all been bred by himself, reared in the open fields summer and winter, and in most instances he has bred their dams and granddams. If not sold privately before, he will sell 50 head of highly bred Southdown sheep, also two blue-grass farms, one 200 acre tract, the other 300 acres.

For catalogues address each at their respective postoffices. Lexington, Winchester and Richmond are all connected by railroads.

JOS. E. MILLER, Ellwood Stock Farm, Belleville, Ill., breeder of Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine.

CHAS. F. MILLS, Springfield, Ill., importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, Jersey cattle and Berkshire swine. Pure blood and reasonable prices guaranteed.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. H. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

DR. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

DR. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Oramtine, Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Sharon Geneva 1007 at head of herd. Young bulls for sale.

H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), and Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Fairview or Louisiana, Mo.

SETH WARD & SON, Westport, Mo., breeders of the best families—Airdrie Duchesses, Fletchers, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes/Rose Duchesses, Hudson Duchesses, Constances, Minas, Hilpus, Darlington's, Crages, Rose of Sharon's, Velhuns, Mazurkas, Miss Willey's, Barrington Roses, Young Marys, Oxford of Vinewood 3d, 33427, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

L. W. ASHBY, Locust Grove Herd, Calhoun, Mo., breeder of Berkshire swine of the largest and best quality. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HERMAN ROESCH, St. Louis, Mo., bird and fancier and Pet stock breeder, will buy and sell all kinds of Poultry, Pigeons and pet stock. Has for sale: Dogs, Rabbits, Guinea-pigs, Ferrets, Maltese cats, Canaries, Red-birds, Mocking-birds. Eggs for hatching from 30 varieties of land and water fowls. Send stamp for price list.

G. C. WRIGHT, Pacific, Mo., or 906 Pine St., St. Louis, Breeder of Plymouth Rock, Game Hantam, Georgia Shaw, Neck Game chickens, best in U. S.; Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys, and all kinds of fancy fowls. Eggs for hatching. Also Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

DAVID A. WATTS, breeder of Poland-China Hogs, Sumner, Laurence Co., Ill. My herd has been selected from the most prominent herds of Ohio and Indiana and has taken over 100 premiums at fairs. Stock recorded in Ohio and Central Records. Pedigrees furnished. All inquiries promptly answered. A lot of pigs now ready for shipment. Send orders early to get good selections.

RUSSELL & AKERS, successors to H. H. Russell, Warrensburg, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred Poland China Swine. Herd all recorded in A. P. C. Record. Stock guaranteed as represented. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

50-Premium Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs and fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Sheep, Foxes and Fox Hounds, bred by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS. Crossed Yorkshire and Berkshire, and crossed Yorkshire and Chester (the best cross) for sale. Send for prices. J. H. PARSONS, Foristell, St. Charles Co., Mo.

STUBBY 440. Samuel Jewett, Independence, Mo., breeder of improved Spanish Merino sheep. Rams for sale.

IMMIGRATION REVIEW OF MILAM COUNTY, TEXAS.

The Centre of One of the Richest and Best Watered Agricultural Districts in the State.

Together with a Full and Accurate Description of the Railway, Educational, Commercial and Social Features of its Principal Trade Centres.

By H. M. Hook, Editor and Manager Immigration Department Colman's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo.

This excellent county, with an area of 991 square miles and a thriving, industrious and law-abiding population of about 22,000, surrounded by a country recognized for its great fertility and healthfulness, must in my opinion become in the near future one of the most important and prosperous counties in Central Texas.

Situated on the dividing line between the post oak and prairie country, and bounded by the Brazos River on the east and north-east, by Falls and a part of Bell on the north, by Williamson and Bell on the west, and by Lee and Lee on the south, helps to form an agricultural district second to none in the state, where the crops are seldom a failure and where the farmer can with absolute certainty anticipate large and profitable results.

The soil of the county varies from the rich and famous soil of the Brazos bottom to the gray sandy cotton lands of the post-oak uplands, the black-waxy of the rich prairie. The cotton lands of Little River and several other streams are exceedingly rich and productive. The black-waxy lands are principally to be found north and west of Little River; the black sandy, lying principally on the south. There is an abundance of timber in the county, which includes the different kinds of oaks, elm, ash, hackberry and pecan. The prairie portion of the county lies principally north and west of Little River, and the timbered country south of the same stream.

The products of the county are cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, Hungarian grass, millet, tobacco and all kinds of vegetables. The average yield per acre of the principal crops is: Cotton, from 1200 to 1600 pounds of seed cotton; corn, from twenty to forty bushels, and from fifteen to twenty bushels wheat.

In the prairie portion of the county the range for stock is excellent, it being principally Mesquite grass. Stock of all kinds do well, especially hogs, which are raised at scarcely any cost, as there is generally an abundance of mast. Fruits of various kinds do remarkably well here, requiring but little attention. A growing establishment at this point would prove to be a paying enterprise. Wine also, of an excellent flavor, can be manufactured from the wild muscadine grape, which grows profusely along the various streams. A man of enterprise and skill, with a small capital, could, with but little effort, make a fortune engaging in this industry.

There is an abundance of water in nearly every portion of the county. The principal streams being the beautiful San Gabriel, which after meandering some twenty miles through the county, finds an outlet into Little River, a bold stream which empties into the Brazos at Port Sullivan. Busby Creek, Big Elm, the Yegua, and their numerous tributaries, for a net-work which overspreads the county, and furnishes an abundant water supply for stock, mills and domestic purposes.

This county is one of the best for large immigration during the coming season, as there is plenty of excellent land within its borders which can be purchased on time at a nominal figure, ranging from \$2.00 for wild and from \$4.00 to \$15.00 for improved. Only about one-tenth of the lands of this county, some 55,000 acres, are now under cultivation.

The assessed valuation of county property, as per books of the assessor, is \$3,750,000, the rate of taxation for the State and County, \$200 on \$100 worth of property, no indebtedness. The educational interests of the county are in a flourishing condition, there being now in successful operation about 75 school districts, with a school population of 2700, under the management of able educators.

The railway system of the county is, as yet, in its infancy. The International and Great Northern and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads being the only ones now operating in the county, an extension, however, of the latter road, which, I understand, is contemplated from Cameron, the county seat, to Waco, a distance of about 100 miles, will pass through the finest cotton belt in the State; this, with the Huntsville, N. O. and Texas Railroad, will give to Milam unsurpassed shipping facilities, which will add greatly to the wealth of the county.

The importance of this portion of the State cannot be over-estimated, as the shortness of the route, and the reduction in freight rates, must necessarily place lumber and other freights in the markets of the State much below the present rates.

Surveys of this road have already been made from Sabine River to Milam—and 25 miles has been located from Bryan, east; contractors have been selected to build for this portion of the road, which, I understand, will be constructed at an early date, should no unforeseen obstacles present themselves.

I find the number of live stock in the county on the rendered list for 1882, to be as follows: cattle 24,472; sheep 16,700; hogs 1,792; horses 7,196; since which time there has been large additions of valuable graded stock.

In concluding my remarks upon the county proper, it is important that I should mention its inexhaustible deposits of lignite—which approach the coal formations so closely that it is with great difficulty that one is able to distinguish between them—the deposits in many instances having a maximum thickness of from 3 to 10 feet—makes an excellent fuel, and has but one objectionable feature, and that is tendency to smolder when exposed to the atmosphere; this, I think, can be easily remedied by pressure—the W. H. Cory Process for the compression of slack and lignites, will, in my opinion, do the work to perfection, at but slight expense, say about 30 to 40¢ per ton. The machinery with a capacity of 240 tons per day, not costing over \$5,000; the principal agencies used by this process, in preparing lignites for pressure, being of iron and steel and fire clay, the latter usually found in close proximity, about 90 per cent of each is that is required to bring about excellent results. The manufactured article, which I have carefully examined since my return to St. Louis, possesses all the elements necessary to make it one of the most valuable fuels now in the market, and which can be used for many purposes that coal, containing sulphur, are not adapted to. It is an excellent fuel for domestic and manufacturing purposes—there being no waste, there is a consequent saving of at least 20 per cent. This process is especially adapted for the utilization of lignites and should receive the attention of parties owning or working coal or lignite deposits.

A correspondence with Mr. R. H. Hubbard, of St. Louis, a gentleman long and favorably known to the writer, who has thoroughly studied this important subject, will elicit much valuable information. It would be well for parties desiring investment in an enterprise which must, if skillfully conducted, result profitably, to address Messrs. Tracy and Isaacs, Rockdale, and Joseph Colwell, Milam Junction, for more detailed information; these gentlemen being thoroughly posted, and largely interested in the development of these valuable deposits.

ROCKDALE, situated on the main line of the International & Great Northern Railroad, dates its organization back to the year 1874, since which time it has steadily gained in commercial importance, being now the leading city of the county, with a population of about 2,000, and surrounded by a country which can at times be depended upon for a large and valuable trade.

The city has a creditable newspaper, the

Messenger, over 50 business houses, carrying stocks aggregating about \$500,000, a well-kept hotel, one from school, conducted 10 months in the year, and a German-American High School, founded and supported by the principal Jewish citizens of the city. This worthy institution is non-sectarian, the founders desiring to make it open its doors to all who desire a liberal and thorough education—thus displaying a liberality commendable in its kind. They desire to give the children of every citizen having children to educate. The system employed is one calculated to bring about the best results in the shortest period of time—the student, in addition to his text-books, having constantly before him an outline of the current events and literature of his country, thus broadening his intellectual, and making his school-life a pleasure instead of a burden. It is to be hoped that the free school, the county will adopt this excellent plan of instruction.

The social features of the city are all that can be desired, the various religious denominations, and professions being well represented. The Gulf, Col., & Santa Fe Ry. will probably be completed in the near future, and will add about 14 miles distance. Should this be the case, it will prove to be a valuable acquisition to the city, securing for it the advantage of the competing lines of railway. Shippers consist principally of cotton, hides, wool and fruits. 15,000 bales of cotton were shipped from this point during the past season.

I am informed that a cotton-seed oil mill, if erected here, would pay from the start, if amply equipped, be employed in its management; the leading business men of the city being willing to subsidize same to the extent of \$25,000.

Desirable business and residence property can now be purchased at a nominal figure. It would, therefore, be well for those contemplating an investment in the city, to see the parties elsewhere mentioned for further information.

Among the representative business men of the city the following gentlemen, who are ever ready to foster any enterprise calculated to add to its commercial prosperity, and to do so, to favor the credit of securing the publication of this report:

TRACY & ISAACS.

General Land Collection Agency, is one of the most reliable in the State. These gentlemen are the agents and agents for the sale of large tracts of desirable farming, grazing and timber lands (some 100,000 acres) in Milam and adjoining counties, which they are offering on the most liberal terms to the suit purchasers. The status of all property now in their possession will be fully explained to those who desire to see the stock to advise those of our readers, seeking either a location or investment, to address this reliable and well-known firm, which, we guarantee, will furnish none other so reliable information.

J. BAUM & CO.

This firm carries one of the largest and best equipped stores in the city. They carry a large stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes and other furnishings, and are well known to the community. They are well known to the community. They are well known to the community.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Grocers, do a large portion of the grocery business of the county. Their stock embraces all the necessities of life, and their establishments; has a high commercial rating. There is probably no firm in the city more extensively stocked with groceries than this one. They are well known to the community. They are well known to the community.

A. KAISER.

Dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., has a fine reputation as a merchant, having been established in the city since its organization, carries an extensive and well selected stock, and has built up a large and profitable business. It is regarded as an honorable, upright business.

SCARBROUGH & HICKS.

General merchants, are certainly the largest operators in merchandise in the county, their mammoth establishment being filled with a large and complete stock of goods, and most substantial business houses in central Texas. Handle the bulk of the cotton shipped from this point for eastern markets.

G. GOLDSTICKER, Agent.

Is the popular manager of one of the favorite resorts of the city. Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the finest liquors and cigars. Parties who desire pure goods will not be disappointed should they patronize this establishment.

M. S. RIGLANDER.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and other furnishings, and are well known to the community. They are well known to the community. They are well known to the community.

E. DOUTHITT, M. D.

Druggist, is well and favorably known, as a skillful physician and pharmacist, carries a full line of fresh and pure drugs, and a fine assortment of paints, oils, varnishes and glass. Sells at the lowest margin of profit.

S. J. LYNN.

Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Cigars, is one of the largest operators in his line in the city. His stock embraces the choicest brands to be found in the State, and is kept in constant inspection by all leading first-class goods. Do not fail to make his acquaintance immediately upon arrival.

ISAACS & CO.

Druggists, do a large and profitable business in this and adjoining counties. Their stock is complete in all its details, and they are justly entitled to the patronage of the community. Their stock is complete in all its details, and they are justly entitled to the patronage of the community.

JOE HOOK.

Is the leading wagon manufacturer and blacksmith of the county. His wagon work is regarded, by those who have tested it, equal, if not superior, to any in the market; guaranteeing everything leaving his establishment. It would be advisable for the immigrant classes to patronize him.

ANTONY & WILCOX.

Attorneys at Law and Land Agents, stand at the head of their profession, make law, litigation a specialty, and are prepared to report upon the titles of all county property. They are well known to the community. They are well known to the community.

STEINBERG.

Dealer in groceries, cigars and liquors; are conveniently situated in the business portion of the city, and are prepared to supply their customers with everything in the above line at the lowest figures. Is well and favorably known to the agricultural classes.

ANGLE & CO.

Dealers in lumber, shingles, lath, ash, doors, paints and wagons, carry the largest and best selected stock in the county, have a large and paying business, extending over a large territory, sell at the lowest figures, and guarantee satisfaction.

GLADDISH & JOYNS.

are the popular proprietors of the leading stables of the city, are prepared to furnish visitors with first-class "turn-outs" at reasonable rates, will take pleasure in pointing out to those seeking a location, every place of interest in the county.

PETTYJOHN AND WILSON.

deal extensively in the best brands of wines,

liquors and cigars. Their establishment is one of the most popular and orderly in the city. Their billiard parlors are first-class in every particular. There is certainly no place in the city where one can enjoy a more pleasant and pleasant evening, than at their establishment. Have a large and liberal patronage.

BERNARD GARRY.

Is the able manager of the mammoth cotton warehouse erected here. The bulk of all the cotton arriving at this point passes through his hands. The erection of this building has proven to be a paying investment, is situated immediately adjacent to the railway track which greatly facilitates the handling of this staple.

H. C. TRAYLOR.

Postmaster, has occupied this responsible position for several years and has given general satisfaction; is a native of Baltimore, Md. This office, under his efficient management, is rapidly becoming one of the best of its kind in the State.

M. O'BRYEN, in giving in detail the leading business men of the place, is merely to show their character and commercial standing. Wholesalers, dealers, and business men can rely upon their responsibility.

AND JUNCTION.

Situated about eight miles east of Rockdale, at the junction of two of the most important railroads of the State, was laid off by the railroad company in the year 1874, and is destined to become a city of considerable importance. Has now about 25 business houses, representing all the various branches of trade, several hotels, an extensive cotton gin, and a live stock market. The community is rapidly becoming a business community. It is situated in the post oak region, the soil surrounding it being of a sandy character, but very productive. It is well watered, and is well known to the community. It is well known to the community.

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PETTYJOHN AND WILSON.

deal extensively in the best brands of wines,

lowing desirable farming timber and grazing land, located as follows: Three tracts (Lewis Goodwin survey) 691 acres; (P. B. O'Connor survey) in Grimes county, 960 acres; (Robert Brown survey) in Grimes county, 320 acres; (Lewis Goodwin survey) in Travis county, twelve miles from Austin, and other desirable tracts in various portions of the State. Solicits correspondence.

JOSEPH COLWELL.

This gentleman is largely interested in the light coal deposits of Milam county, and is the party to whom I referred in the body of this report as being able to furnish investors all desired information.

A. S. RUSSELL.

Notary Public, Surveyor and Land agent, is prepared to transact any business in his line upon the most reasonable terms. Non-resident land owners wishing surveying done will do well to correspond with him. Parties who may desire to stop over at Milam will find excellent hotel accommodations. The "Junction" and "Russell" being the most desirable.

CAMERON.

the county seat of Milam county, situated on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry., is a city of about 800 inhabitants, surrounded by fine farming country. Has a \$14,000 court house, and a number of excellent business houses and residences. All the various churches, lodges and professions are well represented, and the citizens generally are kind and hospitable. The city lies about 16 miles from Rockdale.

HOW TO GET HERE.

From Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and other points on the line, take the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Ry., the finest line in the West, for St. Louis. There the St. Louis, I. M. and S., and Mo. Pacific are taken for all points south.

Address, for rates, maps, time-tables, etc., H. C. Townsend, Gen. Pass. Agt. W. St. L. and Pacific Ry., and Francis Chandler, Esq., Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt. Mo. Pacific Ry., and second class.

P. S.—Address all letters of enquiry about Texas to H. M. Hook, Manager Immigration Department.

CHAFF.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage sailed from New York last week for Europe.

There are 700,000 Canadians residing in New England and New York.

Live men use Wise's Axle Grease on their finest buggies.

The Japanese are teaching about 2,000,000 children in their public schools on the American and English systems.

A. M. Drake, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have been greatly benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters and can recommend it."

A Paris surgeon advertises that he will supply people with all the dummies they may desire at a napoleonic price.

"I'm happy to say Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema of the scalp, of four years standing." Jno. A. Andrews, Atty., at Law, Ashton, Ill. 31 at druggists. Endorsed by physicians.

The quickest time on record made by a steamship from Florida to New York, was made a few days ago by the steamer Chattahoochee in 72 hours.

Impure blood can be made pure, boils, pimples and other eruptions removed—the skin assuming a clear and healthy appearance—also by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, purely vegetable.

All the pine lands of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, comprising 750,000 acres of the most valuable pine lands in Alabama, have been purchased by a Mobile brokerage firm.

A Chicago man breached a promise to marry a colored girl, and the girl has been awarded \$10,000 damages. The black girl is getting her rights if the colored reporter isn't.

It is now well established that there is no impurity of the blood which the Home Sanative Cordial will not eradicate nor any bilious irregularity which it will not rectify. The most inveterate chronic eruptions, dependent on constitutional and the most threatening disturbances of the liver and gall bladder are speedily corrected by its prompt and penetrating action.

A Salamanca, N. Y., dispatch says Sally Connell, of Mansfield, O., on exhibition as the Zulu giantess, with Nathan's circus, was found dead in bed on Friday morning. She weighed 506 pounds.

Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in scrofulous sores, ulcers, or eruptions, or takes the form of rheumatism, or organic diseases, the suffering that ensues is terrible beyond description. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

Voltaire's house is used by the Geneva Bible Society as a repository for Bibles. It is not because of this, however, that travelers from all over the world come to Geneva to see it—Globe.

"Could hardly stand on my feet."—R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., Dear Sir—I must tell you that my medicine has done for me. I was suffering from a "Favorite Prescription" I could hardly stand on my feet, but, by following your advice, I am perfectly cured. The "Favorite Prescription" is a wonderful medicine for debilitated and nervous females. I cannot express to you how thankful I am to you for your advice. Yours truly, Mrs. Cornelia Allison, Peosta, Ia.

Can a man marry his deceased wife's sister in any part of America?—[Englishman.] Not unless the sister is willing, and as a general thing she isn't. She knows him too well.—[Philadelphia News.]

"Their Occupation Gone."—R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and general giving away of the whole system. Failing to find relief in remedies prescribed, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery." It effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Othello, find their occupation gone. Yours truly, L. B. McMillan, M. D., Breeseport, N. Y.

Miss Livingston, who received a \$75,000 verdict for a breach of promise case in New York, is said to have compromised for \$15,000, but she is not happy yet. Her lawyer wants his fee, and it is a stunner. She fears it will absorb all she has.

One Experience from Many—I have been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.

There were thousands of Irish in this country prior to the Revolutionary war, but not five per cent were Roman Catholics. Nearly all were intensely Protestant. In rural New England a Roman Catholic was a rarity half a century ago.—N. Y. Sun.

RE-INVESTIGATED. A Remarkable Statement Fully Confirmed by Three Important Interviews.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seems to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence, when the following interview occurred:

"That article of yours, doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull, indefinite pains, and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, doctor. 'That is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a deadly monster and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly open in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself.

**ENGINEERS OF
MAGNETIC
RECORDERS.
DATE DELIVERY**

The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

Mr. Jeff Daniels cattle salesman of Little, Jarvis and Co., after a serious illness consequent upon an indulgence in his appetite for cucumbers, is about the yards again as rational and capable as ever.

The intense heat of the late weather makes it hazardous to ship heavy fat hogs, which with other considerations of a like nature, make light hogs sell for as much as the heavies, and sell more readily at the same figures, weight is against the hog.

The National yards have become the exclusive market for Texas hogs, Indian ponies and half-breeds, and Sash White, manager of the feed barn, has grown into the recognized go-between by both buyers and sellers.

C. and L. Rose, the St. Louis packer, whose house is not excelled in the West in the way of packing facilities, is not killing now because of the disparity in live hogs and provision prices.

Mr. Carly Schneider, of Cincinnati, with Henry Lincoln, has made the heavy hog market tolerable, taking all the offerings daily in spite of the demoralized condition of the provision market.

Frank Turpin, of Little, Jarvis & Co., during Jeff Daniels' illness, proved himself a mighty handy man with cattle as well as hogs and sheep.

Mr. McEneaney, for years hog salesman at the National, has become a member of the house of Hull & Hunt.

Mr. Rose the good packer of hogs, and the packer of good hogs, whose facilities for curing meat and steaming lard are not surpassed in the West, took a killing on Monday at \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Mr. N. S. McKee has been reappointed stall agent at the National yards, for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Mr. McKee was appointed over several strong rivals and in spite of some vigorous concealed opposition, thus securing a deserved and substantial complement for his efficiency.

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1888.

CATTLE—This morning were found to have swarmed during Tuesday afternoon and night, and butchers who usually buy early and well, took off about five to start on. Big strings of Texas too, which are commonly taken mostly by interior shippers, filled the Texas pens, and the quality was for the most part common. The abundance and commonness of the cattle both conspired to let the prices down and down they came to the extent of 20¢ to 30¢ from Monday. But there was a redeeming trait of the business in the fact that values rallied from the worst depression toward evening, and the movement when once going was active. Representative sales:

18 butcher steers.....	1177	\$4 87½
12 butcher steers.....	951	3 90
14 butcher steers.....	951	3 90
17 native steers.....	1254	5 10
19 native steers.....	1065	4 90
27 native steers.....	1288	5 10
18 native steers.....	1292	5 25
16 Texas steers.....	858	4 10
11 Texas steers.....	858	4 10
22 Texas steers.....	879	4 00
22 Texas steers.....	774	3 82½
17 southwest mixed.....	886	3 75
11 mixed natives.....	886	3 75
34 native steers.....	1439	5 00
35 native steers.....	1100	5 00
28 native steers.....	1469	5 35
38 Texas steers.....	920	4 05
54 native steers.....	1275	5 35
80 native steers.....	1286	5 35
18 native steers.....	956	5 00
65 native steers.....	1445	5 55
34 native steers.....	1445	5 55
32 native steers.....	1065	5 00
47 native steers.....	1316	5 15
88 native steers.....	1233	5 20
17 native steers.....	1299	5 10
17 native steers.....	1299	5 10
22 Texas steers.....	822	3 82½
47 Texas steers.....	1001	4 25

HOGS—In pursuance of the course indicated by the provision market, hogs let down after day, and this day was signalized by a strong drop; yorkers and light butcher hogs the best selling grades only scoring \$5.30 to \$5.40 at the outside against \$5.65 to \$5.75 on Tuesday, while mixed to good packing made a record of \$5.00 to \$5.25.

80.....	200.....	5 35	33.....	273.....	5 30
31.....	248.....	5 35	30.....	202.....	5 35
44.....	107.....	5 35	37.....	198.....	5 35
48.....	215.....	5 35	52.....	235.....	5 37½
20.....	210.....	5 25	60.....	197.....	5 35
34.....	219.....	5 35	57.....	191.....	5 40
29.....	203.....	5 35	10.....	179.....	5 40
50.....	228.....	5 40	24.....	185.....	5 45
42.....	176.....	5 40	43.....	185.....	5 40
33.....	227.....	5 40	50.....	199.....	5 40
32.....	195.....	5 40	22.....	183.....	5 35
64.....	210.....	5 35	67.....	220.....	5 35
29.....	203.....	5 35	67.....	191.....	5 40
37.....	279.....	5 30	67.....	202.....	5 35
59.....	100.....	5 35			

SHEEP—Dull and hard to handle, with a single exception of good fat muttons for butchers use worth \$5.75 to \$5.85 best. Common sheep stockers and feeders worth from \$2.00 to \$3.50 sell slowly.

65 Texas sheep.....	76	\$3 00
65 native sheep.....	75	2 45
87 native sheep.....	80	3 65
80 native sheep.....	80	3 65
79 native sheep.....	115	4 40
74 native sheep.....	82	3 75
18 native sheep.....	82	3 75
91 native stockers.....	73	2 85

TUESDAY, July 10, 1888. 2 p.m.

CATTLE—Receipts liberal. Market slow on all grades, especially grass native steers of medium weight. Good native steers sold at shade lower, and green cattle were fully 10¢ lower. Fat Texas and Indian cattle sold well enough, but apparently the buyers had no use for the thin-fleshed even at a shade decline. Native butchers were barely steady for good, and weak for common. Representative sales:

44 grass Indians.....	964	\$4 50
20 grass Indians.....	928	3 90
24 grass Indians.....	715	3 90
23 grass Indians.....	849	3 85
44 grass Texans.....	850	4 30
23 grass Texans.....	900	4 30
45 grass Texans.....	937	4 62
32 grass Indians.....	958	4 62
21 grass Indians.....	958	4 62
20 grass Texans.....	925	4 15
13 native steers.....	1307	5 40
35 native steers.....	1317	5 35
21 native steers.....	1324	5 40
17 native steers.....	1307	5 40
56 native steers.....	1198	5 00
18 native steers.....	1149	4 00
21 grass Texans.....	925	4 15

HOGS—Market opened 25¢ to 30¢ lower on all grades, and pens were not cleared at the decline. Market unsettled. We quote choice heavy and butchers selections at \$5.45 to \$5.70. Fair to choice light \$5.25 to \$5.75. Fair to good packing \$5.20 to \$5.45—coarse ends \$4.75 to \$5.10. Representative sales:

53.....	190.....	5 85	21.....	203.....	5 50
11.....	250.....	5 40	37.....	275.....	5 45
44.....	301.....	5 55	37.....	285.....	5 50
14.....	255.....	5 40	27.....	270.....	5 30
60.....	255.....	5 40	54.....	286.....	5 35
19.....	243.....	5 30	33.....	199.....	5 40
10.....	131.....	5 25	38.....	186.....	5 70
54.....	189.....	5 70	86.....	184.....	5 70
59.....	190.....	5 75	49.....	208.....	5 50

SHEEP—Market quiet. Sales: 119 av 104 at \$5.65; 191 av 77 at \$2.85; 93 av 92 at \$3.00; 140 av 55 at \$2.50. \$5 good lambs at \$3.25 per head.

MONDAY, July 9, 1888. 2 p.m.
CATTLE—Market opened active at strong Friday's prices. Next light butchers cattle were very active under moderate receipts to extent of supply, but the thin-fleshed appeared to drag from first to last. Shipping

cattle sold at unchanged prices early, but the market soon weakened, and at the close this grade was probably 10¢ lower than Friday. Sales were irregular. Some choice Indians sold at strong price. Pens were cleared. Representative sales:

17 native cows—halfers.....	938	\$4 12
20 native butchers.....	1088	4 70
21 grass Indians.....	775	4 15
35 southwest steers.....	840	4 12
18 native butchers.....	865	4 60
20 native butchers.....	880	4 60
27 native halfers.....	963	4 25
23 native cows.....	1014	4 00
11 native steers.....	1096	5 25
23 grass Texans.....	842	4 20
12 southwest steers.....	814	4 20
66 Indian steers.....	929	4 40
18 native butchers.....	1037	4 70
22 native cows—halfers.....	986	3 85
22 native cows—halfers.....	794	3 75
21 Texas mixed.....	873	3 50
11 native cows.....	990	4 00
19 native butchers.....	880	4 20
20 native steers.....	1272	5 40
19 native steers.....	1055	5 20
22 Texas mixed.....	786	3 50
10 native steers.....	1159	5 15
17 native steers.....	1268	5 30
28 native steers.....	1098	5 00
16 native steers.....	1256	5 25
14 native steers.....	1256	5 25

HOGS—Market opened 15¢ lower on Yorkers and packing grades, and about steady on butchers selections, but weakened about 5¢ more on all grades before the close, and not all sold. We now quote choice heavy and butchers at \$5.75 to \$6.00. Fair to choice light \$5.50 to \$6.00. Fair to good packing \$5.50 to \$5.75—coarse ends \$5 to \$5.25. Representative sales:

32.....	180.....	5 60	35.....	195.....	5 60
19.....	204.....	5 65	35.....	207.....	5 60
21.....	265.....	5 55	35.....	227.....	5 60
91.....	199.....	5 90	32.....	274.....	5 85
16.....	275.....	5 95	32.....	285.....	5 85
16.....	275.....	5 95	59.....	227.....	5 95
17.....	223.....	6 00	32.....	193.....	5 00

SHEEP—Market weak—bad.

FRIDAY, July 6, 1888. 2 p.m.

CATTLE—The market fluctuated from 10¢ to 15¢ during the week on fair to good native shipping cattle, but all that was lost early in the week was regained and market closed steady about same prices ruling previous Friday. Green natives and common butchers have ruled slow the entire week, and native was lost in values on them not regained. Good light native steers, good Texans, and good Indians, sold at firm prices and active, but common Texans, Indians, and common native butchers were slow and weak. Pens well cleared each day. Representative sales:

17 native steers.....	1377	\$5 62
48 native steers.....	1546	5 60
48 native steers.....	1405	5 50
33 native steers.....	1405	5 50
37 native steers.....	1243	5 40
124 native steers.....	1336	5 40
14 native steers.....	1334	5 40
10 native steers.....	1318	5 40
14 native steers.....	1369	5 30
15 native steers.....	1206	5 25
16 native steers.....	1226	5 15
19 native steers.....	1068	5 10
17 native steers.....	1121	5 10
37 native steers.....	1067	5 12
139 grass Texans.....	1064	4 45

HOGS—Market 10¢ stronger on York grades of 180 to 200 average, and 5¢ higher on medium weights of 200 to 230 lbs average. Smooth heavy were fairly active, but coarse were slow and irregular. The market fluctuated considerably during the week, but as compared to previous Friday, light hogs were about 5¢ higher, and heavy 30¢ lower. We quote:

Butcher selections, \$5.90 to \$6.05. Fair to best packing \$5.50 to \$5.90. Yorkers \$6.00 to \$6.15. Culls \$5.00 to \$5.50. Representative sales:					
50.....	140.....	\$6 10	30.....	283.....	\$5.85
59.....	285.....	5 85	66.....	197.....	6 10
62.....	172.....	5 90	48.....	285.....	5 85
48 grass Indians.....	39	4 10	30.....	200.....	5 35
43 grass Indians.....	711	4 25	13.....	254.....	5 60
21 grass Texans.....	891	4 00	52.....	285.....	5 85
25 Texas mixed.....	779	3 75	30.....	199.....	5 10
24 grass Indians.....	909	4 15	51.....	283.....	5 90
54 grass Texans.....	861	4 35	33.....	201.....	6 10
25 grass Indians.....	443	4 50			
46 grass Indians.....	923	4 00			
17 native halfers.....	675	4 00			
24 grass Indians.....	840	4 30			
21 grass Texans.....	902	4 00			
20 grass Texans.....	878	3 75			

SHFEP—Receipts mostly common. Market weak. Sales:

SHEEP—Receipts mostly common. Market weak. Sales:

70.....	88.....	\$3 00	369.....	92.....	\$3 05
39.....	107.....	3 75			

THURSDAY, July 5, 1888. 2 p.m.

CATTLE—Good light native steers, good Texans, and good Indians, sold at firm prices and active. Big native shipping steers, fully matured, closed a shade stronger, and unmatured steers were a shade easier. Common Texans, Indians, and common native butchers a shade easier and weak. Receipts were liberal. Pens were cleared. Representative sales:

24 Indian mixed.....	758	\$3 90
24 grass Texans.....	806	4 05
46 grass Indians.....	393	4 45
43 grass Indians.....	711	4 25
21 grass Texans.....	891	4 00
25 Texas mixed.....	779	3 75
24 grass Indians.....	909	4 15
54 grass Texans.....	861	4 35
25 grass Indians.....	443	4 50
46 grass Indians.....	923	4 00
17 native halfers.....	675	4 00
24 grass Indians.....	840	4 30
21 grass Texans.....	902	4 00
20 grass Texans.....	878	3 75

HOGS—Market active and higher. Butchers wanted hogs weighing between 200 and 240 lbs. at \$6.00 to \$6.10. Yorkers averaging 175 to 200 lbs. sold at \$6.00 as a rule—a few early at \$5.90, and later at \$6.00—not enough here to supply demand. Heavy hogs sold about 20¢ stronger than early in the week. We quote:

supply demand. Heavy hogs sold about 2000 at \$5.65 to \$5.90; culls and roughs \$4.75 to \$5.25. Representative sales:

50.....	215.....	\$6 00	33.....	210.....	\$6 00
30.....	267.....	5 85	26.....	197.....	6 05
38.....	212.....	5 60	39.....	203.....	6 00
35.....	197.....	5 80	24.....	215.....	6 00
24.....	297.....	5 87½	24.....	215.....	6 00
40.....	272.....	5 70	37.....	215.....	5 70
46.....	191.....	6 00	37.....	283.....	5 85

GENERAL MARKET.

In consequence of the existence of cholera in a virulent form in Egypt and the (supposed) existence of yellow fever in the far South, San Antonio, as well as unconformed reports of "hot" corn in the warehouses at New York, the Chicago markets are considerably excited and on Monday, pork dropped a dollar a barrel and lard 40¢ per cwt. That market, however, is of a mercurial character and but very little dependence can be placed on anything said or done there.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, July 9.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British grain trade the past week says: Favorable weather has been of the greatest benefit to the crops. Trade was quiet and slightly in favor of buyers. Foreign wheats were depressed, there being an over supply. Best brands of flour were unchanged; others somewhat cheaper. Trade in cargoes of the coast was stagnant. There were eleven arrivals during the week, one sale, one cargo withdrawn, and eleven remain, of which four are California cargoes. Sales of English wheat during the week 38,533 quarters at 42s. 4d. per quarter, against 14,191 quarters at 47s. 7d. during the corresponding week last year.

The Merchants' Exchange Price Current of yesterday remarks upon the hay trade as follows: Offerings liberal and composed largely of low to medium grades, for which there is a very limited demand and only at low-down prices, as the inquiry is wholly local, and only the best grades meet any demand, and in order to move the lower descriptions they have to be sold at whatever buyers feel disposed to pay. One cause, and the principal one, too, of the great depression of the lower

qualities of hay, is the bad condition of the receipts for the past week or ten days, a large majority of the arrivals being more or less heated, and when sold, reclamations are claimed and allowed in a great many instances, or the whole car thrown back upon the hands of the seller. The cause of this hot hay is the fault of the shipper, as it has been pressed and prepared for shipment either in very damp weather or in the rain. If shippers expect to get the market value for hay they must be more careful in preparing it for the market, or not grumble at the low prices realized for heated hay.

Our St. Louis market is quiet and without evident signs of disturbance. We quote: FLOUR—X \$2.90, XX \$3.25, XXX \$3.75, Family \$4.35, Choice \$4.90.

WHEAT—No 2 cash \$1.05½, No 3 cash 94½¢.

CORN—Receipts small and movement ditto. No 2 mixed cash 45¢, No 2 white mixed cash 50½¢.

OATS—A good demand and higher. No 2 cash 54½¢.

WOOL—Steady but quiet. The better grades still in demand and firm, but little of such offering; inferior stock in liberal supply and without any strength in value—the inquiry for latter descriptions being of a speculative nature merely. We quote: Tub-washed—choice at 34¢, fair 31½¢, dingy and low at 25¢ to 28¢; unwashed—choice bright medium 23½¢, fair to good 20½¢ to 21¢, combing (½-blood) 21½¢ to 22¢, low grades 16½¢ to 19¢, bright light fine 20½¢, heavy 20½¢ to 17¢; Kansas—choice bright medium at 19½¢, medium fine at 16½¢ to 18¢, heavy 13½¢, coarse combing at 15½¢ to 17¢, carpet at 13½¢. Black, burry and cotted sell at 5¢ to 10¢ less than the above figures. Sales: Kansas—100 sks in lots at quotations, 32 sks carpet at 15½¢, 27 and 37 coarse (part mixed with medium) at 16¢, 32 medium and heavy fine at 17¢; other States' growth—7 sks at 20¢, 15 medium and combing mixed at 22½¢, 5 medium at 23½¢; tub—small lots at 31½¢ to 34¢.

HAY—Plentiful, and dull as ever. Offerings largely of poor grades, which had to be placed at low-down rates. Sales: E. trk—3 cars prime mixed at \$9.50, 3 choice do at \$10, 4 prime timothy at \$10.50 to \$11; this side—1 car strictly prime prairie at \$9.50, 4 choice do at \$10, 4 cars low mixed timothy at \$6.50 to \$7, 2 prime do at \$11, 1 strictly prime timothy at \$13, 4 choice at \$13.50 to \$14.21 fancy at \$16; on leave—72 bales mixed at \$8, 98 do p. t.

HEMP—In demand; scarce. We quote: Undressed at \$7.50 to \$8 per ton; dressed 6½¢ to 7¢ per lb; shorts 5½¢ to 6¢; hatched tow at \$7.50 to \$8; break tow \$3.50 to 4 per ton.

BUTTER—Market quiet and barely steady. Demand only a light local consumptive one, and mainly for the choice qualities. We quote: Creamery at 10¢ to 12¢ for choice fancy, to 22¢ for selections; dairy at 15¢ to 17¢ for choice to fancy, and 18¢ for selections; fair to good 10½¢ to 12¢; common 8½¢ to 10¢. Country packed—unchanged; receipts and demand both small; choice selected 9½¢ to 10¢, medium 6½¢ to 8¢, low grade 5½¢ to 6¢.

CHEESE—Quiet. Round lots from first hands: Prime to choice full stock 9½¢ to 10½¢, choice part skims 5½¢ to 6¢; inferior 2½¢ to 4½¢—small way 10½¢ higher, according to size of lot.

EGGS—Steady at 13¢ candled; choice marks of current receipts quotable at 12¢.

POULTRY—Large grown spring chickens were in good demand at \$3.25 to 35¢ and medium sized moved fairly at \$2.50 to 27½¢, but small and scrubby as dull as ever at \$1.75 to 2¢. Old hens wanted at \$4.50 and mixed (hens and cocks) at \$4.25 to 5¢; cocks sold at \$3.50 to 4.50.

OLD POTATOES—Choice penchob available at 65¢ to 70¢ but market entirely nominal on other descriptions at from 20¢ to 35¢.